Monday, August 7, 1961
Sravana 16, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LVI, 1961/1883 (Saka)

[*August 7 to 19, 1961/Sravana 16 to 28, 1883 (Saka)*]

FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1961/1883 (*Saka*)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).

Abdur Rahman, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

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Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).

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B—contd.

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Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

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Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).

Bhawani Prasad, Shri (Sitapur-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath (Katihar).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kunmar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundergarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).

C—contd.

Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhury, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandara (Dumka).

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purulia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).

Dharamalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D—contd.

Dindod, Shri Jaljibai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

Ering, Shri D. (North-East Frontier Tract).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahal).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpat Sahai, Shri (Sultanpur).

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch-Bihar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

G—contd.

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Gounder, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta-South-West).

Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendragarh).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

H

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Shanker Lal (Halhi).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

I

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

J

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

Jagjivan Ram, (Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

J—contd.

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jedhe, Shri G. K. (Baramate).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Tellicherry).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Uityanand (Cutack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kashiram, Shri V. (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kesar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

K—contd.

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji R. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khushwaqt Rai, Shri (Kher).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kiledar, Shri R. S (Hoshangabad).

Kishtaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinyak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya, J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras-South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L—contd.

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vikarabad).

Lonikar, Shri (Jalna).

M

Madhok, Shri Balraj (New Delhi).

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).

Mahedeo Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Bhatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarntaran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Mallik, Shri D. C. (Dhanbad).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jialal (Khagaria).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M—contd.

Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Devi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimta Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jalnagar).

Mishra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohammed Iman, Shri (Chitaldrug).

Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

M—contd.

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnab Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murthy, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagarcoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venkatrao Sriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

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Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappan, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Nariendar Kumar, Shri (Nagaur).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

N—contd.

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Nayudu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram Mahasu—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

O

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

P

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandy, Shri M. (Perambalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukbhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

P—contd.

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

Patil, Shri T. S. (Akola).

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. S. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker, Sahib, Shri B. (Manjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

R

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Badaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rajendra Pratap Singh, Shri (Rai-Bareli).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

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Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Pulli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaul, Shri S. N. (Mahasu).

Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jaganatha (Koraput).

Rao, Shri Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

R—contd.

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Nagaur).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).

Sarma, Shri A. (Chatrapur).

Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

S—contd.

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankar Deo, Shri (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shankariya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandra (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri, Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Lasram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri P. N. (Chandauli).

Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shri Anirudh (Madhubani).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Siwan).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengonda).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murikeppa Sidappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

T—contd.

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthurmalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri [illegible] Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vairavan, Shri A. (Tanjore).

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

V—contd.

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

W—contd.

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Jaganatha Rao.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri H. C. Heda.
Shri Mulchand Dube
Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
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Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Shri H. Siddananjappa
Shri Laisram Achaw Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani.

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Thakore Shri Fatehsinghji Ghodasar
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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee
Shri C. D. Pande
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Shri Asoke K. Sen

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah
Shri Sarangadhara Sinha
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Dr. P. Subbarayan
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

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Shri Manakbhai Agarwal
Shri M. Ayyakannu
Shri Ignace Beck
Shri B. L. Chandak
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
Shri Rungsung Suisa.

Committee on Estimates

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Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
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Shri V. Eacharan
Shri Ansar Harvani
Shri H. C. Heda
Shri M. R. Krishna
Rani Manjula Devi
Shri Bibhuti Mishra
Shri J. G. More.
Shri G. S. Musafir
Shri Padam Dev
Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia.
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri Panna Lal
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai
Shri P. T. Punnoose
Shri Rajendra Singh
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Kailash Pati Sinha
Shri M. S. Sugandhi
Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore
Shri Mahavir Tyagi
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
Shri K. G. Wodeyar.

Committee on Government Assurances

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Shri C. R. Basappa
Shri Bhola Nath Biswas
Shri Daljit Singh
Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta
Shri Ganpati Ram
Shri Mool Chand Jain
Shri Kamal Singh
Shri P. K. Kodiyan
Shri Balraj Madhok
Shri Motilal Malviya
Dr. Pashupati Mandal
Shri Bishwa Nath Roy
Shri Ramji Verma.

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Shri B. Anjanappa
Shri Jagdish Awasthi
Thakore Shri Fatehsinhji Ghodasar
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
Shrimati Uma Nehru
Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
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Shri Akbarbhai Chavda
Shri Debi Soren
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar
Shri Surendra Mahanty
Shri N. B. Maiti
Shri P. Thanulingam Nadar
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao
Shri Rup Narain
Sardar Amar Singh Saigal
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri Sunder Lal.

Committee on Public Accounts

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Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Hem Raj
Shri R. S. Kiledar
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Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Kumari Mothey Veda Kumari
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri K. K. Warior

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Shri Lalji Pendse
Shri V. C. Kesava Rao
Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam
Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
Shri Jai Narain Vyas.

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Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri N. R. Ghosh
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri T. C. N. Menon
Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Shri Raghubir Sahai
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri H. Siddananjappa
Shri Jhulan Sinha.

General Purposes Committee

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Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Upendranath Barman
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri Braj Raj Singh
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri S. A. Dange
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri Mulchand Dube
Shri H. C. Heda
Shri Jaipal Singh
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Asoka Mehta
Dr. Sushila Nayar
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
Shri N. G. Ranga
Shri Jaganatha Rao
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri N. Sivaraj
Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.

House Committee

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Shri A. E. T. Barrow

Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Jaganatha Rao
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
Shri Sinhasan Singh.

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Shri Premji R. Assar
Dr. K. B. Menon
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee
Shrimati Uma Nehru
Shri Rameshwar Sahu
Shri Radha Charan Sharma
Shri H. Siddananjappa

Rajya Sabha

Diwan Chaman Lall
Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—*Chairman*
Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Resham Lal Jangde
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Mohan Swarup
Shri C. R. Narasimhan
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Tekur Subramanyam

Rajya Sabha

Dr. W. S. Barlingay
Shri Rohit M. Dave
Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
Shrimati Yashoda Reddi
Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—*Chairman.*
Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Amjad Ali
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri Naushir Bharucha
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
Shri Motilal Malviya
Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
Shri M. Shankaraiya
Shri Radha Mohan Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri M. S. Sugandhi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in-charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Railways—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Defence—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim

Minister of Law—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of Transport and Communications—Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Srri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Food—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Law—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Anand Chandra Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra.

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 7, 1961/Sravana 16, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

MEMBERS SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the names of Members who have come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very great pleasure in introducing to the House and to you Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh, who has been elected from the Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar in a bye-election caused by the resignation of Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

(Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh then made and subscribed the oath in English and took his seat in the House)

Secretary: Shri Ganpat Sahai.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very great pleasure in introducing to the House and to you Shri Ganpat Sahai, who has been elected from the Sultanpur Constituency of Uttar Pradesh in a bye-election caused by the demise of Pandit Govind Malaviya.

(Shri Ganpat Sahai then made and subscribed the oath in English and took his seat in the House)

Secretary: Shri Ananta Tripathi Sarma.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very great pleasure in introducing to the House and to you Shri Ananta Tripathi Sarma, who has been elected from the Chatrapur-Ganjam Parliamentary Constituency in a bye-election caused by the demise of Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.

(Shri Ananta Tripathi Sarma then made and subscribed the oath in English and took his seat in the House)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Anti-Indian Circulars in Washington

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*1. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the anti-Indian circulars which flooded Washington recently;

(b) whether Government have made any efforts to find out the origin of these letters; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to counter the allegations made in these letters?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) The circulars were issued by some anonymous agency.

(c) The issue of the circular was brought to the notice of the State Department by our Embassy in Washington. A special release giving the true facts about India's stand on Cuba was also issued by our Embassy in Washington.

Shri Nath Pai: Were any efforts made by the Indian Embassy in Washington to find out the origin, as we have put it in the main question, of these circulars and what steps were taken to counter the propaganda?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There was no signature or the address of any organisation, or even the printer's name and, therefore, it was difficult for us to trace the source from which the circular emanated. It has been stated in answer to the origianl question what we have done. We have issued a special release containing the full text of the Prime Minister's remarks about Cuba made on the 22nd April and also in the course of his speech before the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and it explained India's stand on the Cuban affair expolicitly. This release was widely distributed and evoked appreciative comments.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what was the exact impact of this pernicious circular on the American people, as against the Indian release, and, if so, what was the report received from our Embassy?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Impact on whom?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: On the American people.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot reply on behalf of the American people. I imagine the impact was not very great.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was reported that the object of these circulars was to create opinion in America against the granting of aid to India on the alleged ground that India's stand on Cuba conflicted with the stand of the American Government. The Deputy Minister just now said that the Embassy in Washington had made it clear that this was not so. Am I to understand that the Embassy tried to explain that our stand on Cuba was the same as the American Government's stand on Cuba?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We circulated what had been said primarily by me about it. They gave the facts. Obviously that stand differs from the stand of the American Government.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any efforts were made to contact the Members of the United States Congress to convince them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, it is not usually done.

Production of Small Cars

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*2. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Achar:
Shri Damani:
Shri Morarka:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Warior:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1434 on the 11th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee has submitted its final report about the type of car to be manufactured in the public sector;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report is being examined by Government. The main recommendations contained in the Report as well as Government's decisions thereon will be announced as early as possible.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether in the report the price of the car has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7.000?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. The original stipulation was about Rs. 6,500 as sale price and about Rs. 5,000 for the cost of production which continues to be so, so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it has been decided where this small car manufacturing factory will be situated and whether the required funds for this have been specified?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these matters, as I said in answer to part (b) and (c) of the question are under consideration and the final decision of Government thereon will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the place of manufacture has been fixed or indicated in the report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Committee has indicated four broad areas which and suitable for such a project.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any tentative agreement has been reached with a French firm for the manufacture of the car known as Dauphine?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very active negotiations are under way, but no final settlement has yet been arrived at. It will all be done in the light of Government's decision.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether, in view of the fact that the manufacture of people's car has been hanging fire for a long time, Government has at least formed an idea as to by what time the car may be put on the market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I appreciate the hon. Member's and the hon. House's anxiety and we hope to finalise the decision within 4 to 6 weeks.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is reported in the press that the model small car which is being considered to be given the most favourable consideration so far is Renault make of "Dauphinoise" which, we are told, is already an obsolete model as far as France is concerned. May I have an assurance that no obsolete model is taken over?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not Dauphinoise. That is what I answered to the question earlier that the model is Renault's Dauphine which is a modern existing model. The machinery is going to be entirely new. Renault is one of the parties which has offered.

Shri Achar: This question of small car has taken a considerable time. May I know when we can expect this car to be manufactured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure him that we are as keen as any people concerned and we do hope that this modest and medium-sized project would now be finalised one way or the other very soon.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that in addition to Government's effort, some of the private manufacturers also have applied for permission to manufacture a small car? What action is pro-

posed to be taken by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Government have declined all such proposals. The question of manufacture of a small car in the public sector stands, and it is continuing to receive the Government's highest possible attention. As I have already said, within 4 to 6 weeks, I shall have the pleasure of laying the decision before the House

श्री बजराज सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस तरह के चार क्षेत्र विचाराधीन हैं जहां पर ऐसे प्लान्ट लगाये जायेंगे । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उन क्षेत्रों में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश भी है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आगरे को चुना जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह मैं अभी नहीं बतला सकता ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Question No. 3. Question No. 83 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see.

Shri Hem Barua: It is the same.

Mr. Speaker: Will they be answered together?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes.

Indians in Ceylon

*3. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the problem of Indians in Ceylon was further discussed with the Ceylonese Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). There have been no further discussions with the Prime Minister of Ceylon on the problem of Indians in Ceylon.

Indo-Ceylon Talks

*83. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon propose to hold a conference at the official level with the Government of India soon over the question of stateless residents of Indian origin in that country;

(b) if so, what are the basic problems that are proposed to be discussed in that Conference and whether the recent taxation measures that are considered to be of a discriminatory nature so far as Indian nationals and stateless persons are concerned, are proposed to be discussed also; and

(c) if the reply to the latter part of (b) above be in the negative, what are the basic reasons for not including this problem in the agenda of the conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No approach has thus far been made to the Government of India by the Ceylon Government on this subject. The Governor-General of Ceylon, however, stated in his speech inaugurat-

ing the Ceylon Parliament on 13th July, 1961 that the Ceylon Prime Minister had been examining the question of persons of Indian descent resident in Ceylon and proposed to have discussions with the Prime Minister of India in the near future.

(b) and (c). The question of holding the conference has not been raised yet and no agenda has been prepared.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the rigours of the two taxes, the visa tax and business tax have not added to the already existing difficulties of the Indian nationals in Ceylon and if so whether the Government propose to bring this aspect of the matter to the notice of the Ceylonese Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Ceylon Temporary Residence Taxes Bill was passed by Parliament in June 1960. We drew the attention of the Ceylon Government to this and we were told that legislation will be enacted to exempt persons registered as citizens of India after 10th October 1954 from payment of temporary residence tax and certain other exemptions will also be made later.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the issue of state-less persons is still pending solution and if so whether the decision on the part of the Ceylonese Government to determine as state-less persons as non-nationals is not a decision made arbitrarily and if so whether this has been brought to the notice of the Ceylonese Government or not?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This question is pending in the sense, from the Ceylon Government's point of view, it has not been finally decided. So far as we are concerned, we think these so-called state-less persons are or ought to be Ceylon nationals. There the matter stands.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, the very fact that taxes are imposed on the state-less persons and they have been given the status in Ceylon as non-nationals. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Are we arguing the matter?

Shri Hem Barua: The reply is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Hem Barua: That is why I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister himself cannot make himself understood.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated that exemptions will be given in the case of those Indian residents who are affected by the Temporary residence taxation Bill. I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that Indian citizens who are now in Ceylon are imposed special taxes for running their business and if so what is the nature of the representation made and the reply from the Ceylon Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what particular tax the hon. Member is referring to. So far as Indian citizens are concerned, they are, of course, on a completely separate footing from the so-called state-less persons who are, according to us, Ceylon nationals. From time to time, whenever anything happens against the interests of Indian nationals, we naturally draw the attention of the Ceylon Government to them and try to have that matter reconsidered. That is what we do from time to time. I cannot answer about this particular matter, what representation has been made.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the imposition of this business tax does not go counter to the spirit of the Nehru-Kotelawala agreement and if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of the Ceylonese Government or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say whether that is counter to any agreement previously arrived at with-

out looking into it carefully. But, as has been said, attention is drawn from time to time to such matters.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the Prime Minister has not looked into this before attempting to reply?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: So long as these persons are of Indian origin, may I know why the Government should not take some initiative in settling this longstanding dispute?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question is not so much of the origin but of their present legal constitutional position. According to us, they are Ceylon nationals. I am not talking about Indian nationals—about others. We have repeatedly discussed this matter without coming to final agreement. If the Ceylon Government is anxious, we shall discuss it again. But, the initiative lies with the Ceylon Government and not with us in regard to their own citizens.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government have got the latest figures of the State-less persons of Indian origin who have not been granted Ceylon citizenship?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Number of persons registered?

Mr. Speaker: Who have not been registered. He wants to know the latest figures.

Shri Tangamani: Several persons have applied for citizenship monthly and for three months. I would like to know the latest figures of these state-less persons who are yet to be given Ceylon citizenship.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have some figures and I shall read them which would make it clear.

Number of persons registered as Indian citizens or Ceylonese citizens according to information available with us so far is as follows:

Indian citizens up to the end of December, 1960—35,411.

Ceylonese citizens up to the end of August, 1960—1,20,294.

Number of persons whose applications for Indian citizenship and Ceylonese citizenship were rejected according to our information is as follows:

Indian citizenship up to the end of December, 1960—10,491.

Ceylonese citizenship up to August 1960—6,91,975.

Mr. Speaker: Rejected?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is it not better to ask the Ceylon Government to enter our Aryan Federation and end this question for ever?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry for my ignorance. But I would like to know what the definition of Stateless people is. Are these persons Stateless because they have not chosen to obtain the citizenship or because they have been forced by circumstances to be Stateless? I want to know what actually the position of these Stateless people is.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are Stateless not chiefly because of any fault of theirs, but because they have been caught in a vice of differing opinions of the States concerned; that is, according to the Government of India, they are, or ought to be, Ceylon nationals. The Ceylon Government does not recognise that; so, they remain in the middle. And from that large pool of so-called Stateless persons, people have applied to both Governments or either of them; some persons' applications are accepted; others' applications are rejected. Those whose applications are accepted become either Indian nationals or Ceylon nationals; those whose applications are rejected remain where they are, that is, in neither category for the time being.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether Ceylon has no citizenship law or law of domicile in which they have enumerated the conditions under which any person

living there for a certain period of time can attain citizenship of that country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, they have; I do not quite know but they certainly have some laws or rules etc. governing these factors. And it is according to them, that is, according to these rules that they consider these applications and accept them or reject them, because our contention is that extraneous circumstances are considered or very minor things are made to come in the way of their registration.

Shri Ranga: When did we discuss this matter with the Ceylonese Government last?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember the date, but it was some two or three years ago or more.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that since then no effort has been made or that it has not been thought necessary by the Government of India to initiate some discussions in regard to this matter to achieve further progress?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India as such has not made any particular effort, but the Government of India's representatives in Ceylon have from time to time discussed this, but I would like the House to remember that the primary responsibility is the Ceylon Government's. The fact that we are interested sentimentally is another thing, and that is because their origin was India, but politically and constitutionally, the responsibility is that of the Ceylon Government. We are always prepared to discuss it, because we are friendly with the Ceylon Government, and we are interested, but they are not our nationals; according to us, they are Ceylon nationals.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I was wondering whether the Prime Minister would enlighten us on this point. Does not the Commonwealth link between India and Ceylon who are both members of the Commonwealth give certain facilities to Indians who happen to be in Ceylon? Is there not something to safeguard them from being considered completely Stateless and without the rights which normally they should have there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, the Commonwealth link does not help much in this matter, because these are governed by bilateral agreements. It would govern some matters in regard to Ceylonese going to England or Indian nationals going to England or *vice versa*, but as between Ceylon and India, it will be governed by our own bilateral agreements.

Dr. M. S. Aney: When the Prime Minister of Ceylon was here last time, was this not one of the subjects that was informally discussed between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Ceylon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, it was not discussed. The Prime Minister of Ceylon came to India on a pilgrimage to various Buddhist centres, and as that was the main purpose of her visit, these political matters were not discussed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One can understand if a particular person has gone from India in a very recent period. But is there no time-limit, say, a period of five or six years beyond which if they have lived there, automatically they can apply for domicile?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, there is no such time-limit; in fact, nobody has gone there, broadly speaking, for the last many years, ten years or fifteen years—I forget now the exact period—for a large number of years. The problem is of those who went there practically a generation ago almost, or more.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that non-resident visas are issued by the Ceylonese Government to the Stateless persons after payment of heavy visa fees?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a fact that non-resident visas are being granted to them instead of their being registered?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely answer this. The Ceylon Government is, I believe, agreeable to giving them visas or travel papers to come to India. Many of them want to come to India simply because of cultural associations or because of some distant relatives living here or for pilgrimage, but those people generally are not prepared to take those, because once they take them and they go to India they will not be allowed to come back. Therefore, they do not take them. Therefore, their visits to India also become limited.

Wage Structure in Coal Mines

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*4. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 13 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines has discussed the question of revision of the wage structure in the coal mines;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee was of the view that all aspects of the question of wage revision in the coal mining industry should be gone into by a Bipartite Committee of Employers and Workers. The parties would jointly explore possibilities of adjustment of wages within the existing price structure.

(c) Government have requested the organisations of the workers and employers to nominate their representatives for the proposed Bipartite Committee. Replies from some of the employers' organisations are still awaited.

Shri Goray: Have Government set any time-limit by which they expect the owners of the coal mines to give them their reactions, and if they do not comply with it, will Government take action on their own?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have submitted earlier, the workers' representatives are also there in this committee. If they are not satisfied with the progress, or if they feel that it would not be possible to arrive at an understanding, they can approach us for further action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the strength of this committee has been determined, and if so, the number of representatives from the employers' organisations as well as from the central trade union organisations?

Shri Abid Ali: We have invited three central organisations of the workers, namely the INTUC, the AITUC and the HMS to send the nominations of their workers. As for the employers, the IMA, the IMF and the NCDC and two other organisations namely the Madhya Pradesh Mining Association and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association have been invited to send one representative each.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that there will be an attempt to hold a bipartite conference. In case no agreement is reached by that conference, will Government intervene in the matter?

Shri Abid Ali: In the light of decision or no decision in this bipartite committee, we shall take appropriate action.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Who will provide the secretarial staff to this committee?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think there would be any necessity to have a regular secretariat, but in case it becomes necessary we shall certainly be helpful.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that Government will not take any interest in this committee at all?

Shri Abid Ali: Very much so; we are very much interested, but it was agreed that the workers' and the employers' representatives will sit together in this committee and come to an agreement; whenever it will be necessary, we shall also be helpful.

Loan to International Control Commission for Laos

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*5. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India advanced $200,000 to the International Control Commission for Laos when it left India recently; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by the Commission to reimburse the amount to the Government of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference with a request that they should reimburse the Government of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any reply has been received by now from the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Some of these countries concerned have agreed to pay certain sums; for instance, the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed immediately to make payments of 100,000 U.S. dollars for the Laos Commission. In regard to other commissions in Indo-China, some accounts are still pending, and China, France, the United Kingdom and the USSR are, I believe, going to pay something.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this commission has sought for any further loan from the Government of India, and if so, the amount that has been sought?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of seeking loan; they are spending at the rate of—they tell us—£65,000 a month; it is a considerable sum, and they are constantly asking for this money.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the names of the countries that are responsible for the reimbursement of this amount to the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have mentioned a number of countries. They all share in this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पहले भारत सरकार रुपया दे देती है और उसके बाद इन देशों से बाद में लेती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा कायदा नहीं है कि कमीशन के लिये सभी देश एक साथ भारत सरकार को रुपया भेज दिया करें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह कायदे कानून की बातें नहीं हैं। यह तो कुछ इन्तजाम की बातें हैं। चूंकि कमीशन का चेयरमेन भारत का है, कुछ जिम्मेदारी उसकी काम चलाने की बढ़ जाती है और जब उसके पास पैसे की कमी होती है तो हम से मांगते हैं। हम उन्हें देते गये हैं और अन्य मुल्कों से लेते हैं।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what is the share of the Government of India in the expenses of this Commission and what is the total amount which the Government of India has paid so far for the expenses of the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India—I speak subject to correction—does not pay anything except that it bears the salaries of the Indian personnel there, but all the other expenditure is borne by the other countries concerned. The Government of India pays the money when it is needed and gets it from the other countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This Commission was there even earlier and its financing pattern must have been already settled. May I know what is the financing pattern of this Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe these various countries share it equally. The exact sum depends on what is spent. It is not a fixed sum within which they have to make their budget. Sometimes it is more; it tends to become more and more.

Resignation of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal

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*6. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Achar:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal has resigned his U.N.O. post in Congo; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to relieve him from the service of the U.N. and the Secretary-General acceded to this request. Shri Dayal has since been relieved and has taken over as our High Commissioner in Pakistan.

(b) The Government are happy that Shri Dayal's services have been valued by the U.N. They agree with the Secretary-General's statement that "Mr. Dayal's work for the U.N. as the Special Representative has been marked by the highest ability and level of performance, equalled by his loyalty to the purposes of the U.N. and his unfailing integrity".

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the resignation of Shri Dayal was due to pressure from the Western diplomats in the Congo?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no question of resignation. He asked the Secretary-General to relieve him. That request was granted and he has come back. The word 'resignation' has no validity here.

Shri Nath Pai: 'Resignation' seems to be an euphemism for the fact that for a long time systematic pressure was being brought on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to remove Shri Dayal. Now an unpalatable truth is being hidden from the House. May be technically there was no resignation. But we want to know whether the United Nations had submitted to this pressure from certain nations particularly because of the independent attitude of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think the hon. Member is correct in saying that considerable pressure was being brought from various sources on the United Nations. That is true. But how can we say in what measure that pressure was reflected on other activities? Ultimately, the position was such that for various

reasons, partly because of a certain improvement in the Congo situation and partly because of reasons personal to Shri Rajeshwar Dayal—he felt that his utility there was becoming limited —he decide to give up that particular post and come back to India. It is for hon. Members to find out from various sources and balance these various factors.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि श्री राजेश्वर दयाल के त्यागपत्र से वह सिद्ध होता है कि सुरक्षा परिषद के ढांचे में कुछ इस प्रकार की दुर्बलताएं उत्पन्न हो गयी थीं कि जिन से श्री राजेश्वर दयाल जैसे गम्भीर कार्यकर्ता को अपना त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उन के त्याग पत्र से तो यह बात कोई निकलती नहीं है लेकिन वाक्यात से अलबत्ता कुछ जरूर निकलती है ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Prime Minister just stated that considerable pressure was brought by certain diplomats of certain Powers to have Shri Rajeshwar Dayal removed. May I know which were those Powers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is a secret, but I would rather prefer not to take the responsibility to mention the names of Powers. But I might mention that the representatives of those Powers who brought this kind of pressure were themselves removed from the Congo.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The various steps and policies outlined by the hon. Minister in the UN Assembly have, by and large, been accepted by the UN and followed in the Congo. In such circumstances, how is it that the Congolese Government and certain Western Powers did not want our representative who was just giving effect to those very policies which had been accepted by the UN?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumbaly those particular Powers concerned were not in harmony with, or did not approve of those policies.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of what the Prime Minister tells us, that pressure had been put in order to secure the removal of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal from his UN post, may I know what Government has done to tell the United Nations that it is not the right thing for the services of our nationals to be lent to the United Nations if for the most dubious reasons they are sought to be diverted from the path of integrity which Shri Dayal in this case was trying to pursue with all the qualities that he possessed? May I know what the Government of India has done in regard to this matter in order to tell the United Nations that this kind of hocus-pocus will not be permitted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This matter relating to the Congo has been an exceedingly complicated one, where the position has changed from day to day and where, naturally, a very important aspect has been what the local situation is. No amount of pressure from outside will formally make very much difference unless it is reflected in the local situation. That is what has been happening. We have been informing the United Nations authorities—through our people—what our views have been on this situation.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय व्यापारी फर्म

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*७ { **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री . नवल प्रभाकर :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी : }

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में कुछ भारतीय व्यावसायिक फर्मों को बिना मुआवजा दिए अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय व्यापारियों को अपनी आय का धन भी भारत नहीं लाने दिया जाता ;

(ग) ऐसी फर्मों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितना धन लगा हुआ है; और

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या किया है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A number of cases, where Indian firms have been facing difficulties in remitting the profits earned by them in Pakistan to India, have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) There are about 60 large Indian firms in Pakistan.

As regards the capital invested, in accordance with the survey of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, India's private investment in Pakistan on 31-12-1955, was as follows:—

(Rs. in Crores)

(*i*) investment in Pakistan shares, debentures and and securities by Indian Joint Stock Companies	17·56
(*ii*) investment in Pakistan securities, shares and debentures held by Banking Companies as nominees, Agents or Custodians on behalf of individuals resident in India and Indian partnerships.	00·27
Total . .	17·83

These figures do not include investment directly owned by individuals resident in India and Indian partnerships. Information after that date is not available as the Bank did not conduct further survey. The Bank have, however, stated that any information with them in this regard does not include a significant change in the position.

(d) All cases of difficulties faced by Indian firms are taken up with the Pakistan authorities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the restrictions placed by Pakistan are against the International Monetary Fund's advice that is taken by both parties when Pakistan and India are both members of that Fund? Also, are these not against the exchange control regulations which were formulated by such countries on a reciprocal basis? I believe it is against the regulations of both the IMF and exchange control.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to answer this question about the steps the Pakistan Government has taken being against some rules of the International Monetary Fund. I am inclined to think and I believe that some of them are against those rules. I do not know whether it is possible to answer the detailed question that the hon. Member has put. If she so wants, she can let us know, and we will give the information.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the firms that have been taken over by Pakistan have been denied the right to any legal redress also in Pakistan, which is, after all, the common right of everybody?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. lady Member forgets that Pakistan is under martial law. Martial law precludes any normal legal remedies.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the total amount thus blocked in Pakistan which was to be sent here, and may I know if any commercial and industrial firms owned by Indians in Pakistan have really closed down due to these or other restrictions of the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may well be some have, but there is one special case which seems to us to be a very hard case, the case of Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, because that is a big concern from before partition, with

its headquarters in Calcutta. The Pakistan Government took over the management of those mills last December without paying any compensation on the pretext that the mills were not being managed properly in the interests of the public. We have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government several times because it seems to us not at all fair to the concern.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it also true that some of the gentlemen who were managing these concerns have been convicted to long-term imprisonment, even running from 10 to 15 years, and all their property confiscated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I know one case in which the manager was sentenced to five years imprisonment or something like that, but that has now been removed.

Shri A. C. Guha: But I think there was another case...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I just want to know one thing only. Where is the difficulty when Marshal Ayub Khan has proposed common defence? Why do you not accept it? Because that solves all the questions and all the threats from Pakistan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the reason, if any, for the Pakistan Government not paying compensation to Indian commercial firms? Further, may I know whether there are certain Muslim commercial firms in India which have been taken over by the Indian Government without paying any compensation; if not, how the Indian Government is tolerating these things?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Indian Government does not deal with Hindu firms and Muslim firms; it deals with firms of nationals, whoever they are, and those who are not nationals, on that basis.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जिन भारतीय फ़र्मों का विवरण दिया गया है, जिन को पाकिस्तान सरकार ने बिना मुआवजा दिये हुए अपने अधिकार में कर लिया है, क्या वे फर्में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हैं, या उन में से कुछ पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में भी हैं ? इस प्रकार के कितने कनसर्न्ज़ पाकिस्तान में हैं, जिन को पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अभी अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है और उन की सुरक्षा के लिये भारत सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ये सवाल तो ज्यादातर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के उठे हैं । मैं यकायक नहीं कह सकता कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में ऐसे केसिज हुए हैं या नहीं । ग़ालिबन कुछ होंगे, लेकिन मेरे पास तफ़सील नहीं है ।

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Finance Minister stated that he knew one case of five years' imprisonment, but may I request the Government to make a proper enquiry into the number of cases in which long-term imprisonment has been imposed on Indian nationals for transactions of a financial nature, and place the result of such an enquiry on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall certainly enquire into this matter.

Kashmir's Position on U.N. Map

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*8. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 917 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any reply from the United Nations Secretariat regarding the wrong delineation of Kashmir's positon on the United Nations map; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No formal reply has been received despite several reminders. On June 15, the Permanent Representative of India at the United Nations spoke to the Secretary-General, who promised to look into the matter. A further reply is awaited.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know when the first representation was made, and how long the matter has been pending?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The first representation was made on the 17th December, 1958 and the last representation on the 26th August, 1960.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : अक़वामे मुत्तहिदा ने यह ग़लत नक्शा छाप कर एक तरीके से पाक्स्तिान के ग़लत मुतालिबे को तस्लीम किया है । मैं हुकूमत हिन्द से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने हक को, जो कि दुरुस्त है, मनवाने के लिये और इस नक्शे को तब्दील करवाने के लिये हम कितने साल से कोशिश कर रहे हैं और अगर इस सिलसिले में कोई खतो-किताबत हुई है, तो क्या वज़ीरे-आज़म उस खतो-किताबत को इस हाउस के सामने रखेंगे ?

[اقوام متحدہ نے یہ غلط نقشہ چھاپ کر ایک طریقہ سے پاکستان کے غلط مطالبے کو تسلیم کیا ہے - میں حکومت ہند سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے حق کو - جو کہ درست ہے - منوانے کے لئے اور اس نقشے کو تبدیل کروانے کے لئے ہم کتنے سال سے کوشش کر رہے ہیں اور اگر اس سلسلے میں کوئی خط و کتابت ہوئی ہے تو کیا وزیر اعظم اس خط و کتابت کو اس ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھینگے -]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ज़ाहिर है कि जब ऐसे सवाल किये जाते हैं, जिन के जवाब देने में परेशानी या दिक्कत हो, तो उन के जवाब आसानी से नहीं मिलते हैं । और जब वह एक ऐसा सवाल हो, जिस में दो मुल्क के आपस में बहस में पड़ने की बात हो, तो कोशिश की जाती है कि जहां तक बन पड़े, जवाब न दें, क्योंकि जो भी जवाब वे दें, तो परेशानियां होती हैं । इस में कोई ताज्जुब नहीं है । हां, हम उन को याद दिला सकते हैं और अपनी जगह साफ़ रखना चाहते हैं । और कोई ज़रिया नज़र नहीं आता कि हम किस तरह युनाइटिड नेशन्ज़ में इस सवाल को उठायें ।

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that we have learnt a bitter lesson that cartographic misrepresentations can prove very costly as in the case of China, will we take some more definite and more effective steps with the United Nations to see that this mistake is rectified by them immediately, and not rest content that a protest has been made, because protests were made to China for a long time, we poohpoohed, and in the end we saw what the result was?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This particular matter, I think, relates to Kashmir State. I do not quite know what the hon. Member would suggest apart from our drawing their attention again and again, what more we can do so far as the United Nations are concerned.

Shri Nath Pai: We are co-operating with the United Nations. The Government of India will have to emphasize that Kashmir is of so much vital concern to us and that this body cannot be allowed to have maps which misrepresent India's vital interests. You are co-operating so honourably with the United Nations in every good thing that it does.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is expressing his opinion with which I may agree, that is a different matter,

but it is conceivable that the United Nations may not wholly agree with his opinion or my opinion. What are we to do about it, except to make our position clear?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not a question of the United Nations agreeing or not agreeing with us. We are a sovereign country, and we are a member of the United Nations on that basis, and we know what our boundaries are. In regard to Kashmir, whatever we say goes down, nothing else. The United Nations have nothing to do in the matter, but they are putting up a rival case in regard to the delineation of Kashmir. Are we going to truckle down to this sort of thing? What are we going to do except writing letters at intervals of three years and more and getting no reply?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am unable to know what the hon. Member suggests we should do about it, except to lay stress on our viewpoint in this matter.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this map is still in circulation, whether the United Nations has not withdrawn it from circulation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In all United Nations publications, they use broken lines to indicate the status of Kashmir. We have taken up the matter in great detail with the United Nations, pointing out that their own legal adviser of the UNCIP, has pointed out that the accession of Kashmir to India was legal and valid. Therefore, we insisted that these broken lines really did not indicate the correct position, but the reply that we got in one of the statements of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary General, Mr. Andrew Cordier, was that since the matter was *sub judice* as far as the Security Council was concerned, they could not accede to our request. That is the answer given by the Secretary General's assistant.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members want to decide the matter on a question now? I am sure hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss foreign relations this time also and they can state whatever they think and what action the hon. Prime Minister should take. We cannot dispose of it in the Question Hour. All the information that is available has been placed here.

Shri Nath Pai: It should not be misleading, Sir. What is *sub judice*? Is accession *sub judice*?

Mr. Speaker: It is not her opinion. She received a reply that the matter was sub judice. It is their view.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I request the hon. Minister that she may place a copy of that letter from the U.N. on the Table of the House so that we can see it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no letter. It is a statement made by Shri Andrew Crodier. I shall read it out if the hon. Members want it.

Mr. Speaker: It must be in the form of a letter.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No reply was received from them. He made a press statement. It reads here:

> "Some weeks later, on the 16th January 1959, a statement on the subject was made by Mr. Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to the Secretary General at a Press conference. The statement reads as follows:
>
> 'The reply of the U.N. Secretariat has already been given in this matter. I think there has been some degree of confusion with respect to the interpretation of it. U.N. map does not show Jammu and Kashmir as a part of Pakistan. The line on the map is

a broken line in the frontier territory between the two countries. It is the way of simply indicating that the whole subject of Kashmir is *sub judice* and the Secretariat must follow in fact the line that is followed by the Security Council itself. We have no alternative except to continue to do so.'".

Heavy Structurals and Vessels

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*9. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 895 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided about the projects and location to set up heavy structural and vessel projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) the places selected for their location?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How long will the Government take to come to a final decision?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very soon. Actually the British party was here and almost all the heads of agreement have been finalised. Decision on the actual site would be taken very soon.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know the names of States which have submitted proposals for the location of this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present indications are that it will be in Wardha in Maharashtra.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I want to know the names of other States which have made representation to the Government of India for locating this plant.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually for all these different projects, almost every State has been indicating that each one of these projects should be located in their area. I have assured the House that it is the policy of the Government to see that avoiding industrially congested areas, every State will get the benefit of one major public sector engineering industry in the Third Plan.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a request from several hon. Members that question No. 58 should be taken up.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have given notice that question No. 45 should be taken up; it relates to arms aid to Pakistan by the U.S.A.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Question No. 44 also.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call No. 45.

Arms Aid to Pakistan by U.S.A.

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*10. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied joint communique of President

Kennedy of the U.S.A. and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan about their recent talk when President Ayub visited U.S.A.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. Government have promised to give more aid of modern arms to Pakistan;

(c) whether there is any intention of the U.S.A. Government to mediate regarding Kashmir; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Government have seen the communique.

(b) We do not know definitely, but, according to our information, some modern aircrafts have been supplied recently to Pakistan.

(c) Not as far as we know.

(d) In view of Pakistan's hostile attitude towards India, any military aid given to Pakistan is a matter of concern to India.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the President of Pakistan has threatened military action in Kashmir, may I know whether any attempts have been made to secure a categorical assurance from the Government of the United States that the American arms will not be used against India and whether this assurance will be sought before the Prime Minister visits the U.S.A.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I will draw the hon. Member's attention to a statement made by the Under Secretary of State to the United States Government which appears in this morning's newspapers.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that the statement of Mr. Bowles is being taken as an assurance of the Government of the United States?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He happens to be a member of the Government of the United States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In that statement he says that in the event of any attack upon India, America would help India. Am I to understand then that the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1954 and the SEATO and the CENTO are dead as far as America and Pakistan are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I have not understood the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Bowles' statement says that in the event of any attack on India, the U.S.A. will come to the aid of India. If that is so, are we to understand that the 1954 agreement between Pakistan and America as well as the SEATO and CENTO are dead as far as Pakistan and U.S.A. are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are matters between the United States of America and Pakistan. India does not come into the picture except that in certain developments we have to face certain very serious consequences. That is true. I think we must accept what Mr. Chester Bowles or other important members of the U.S. Government have said about their intention. It is their feeling and their intention. The difficulty is that their intentions may not be binding on the other party. It is the real difficulty .... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Members anticipate inferences against ourselves?

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, American arms are being used against Afghan nationals by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him to put two questions.

Shri Assar: Is it not a fact that as a result of extension of American arms aid to Pakistan, a gross military imbalance has been created between India and Pakistan and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One does not discuss matters of balance and im-

balance and matters of defence in this way. It is obvious that if Pakistan gets some latest type of supersonic aircraft, etc. Pakistan has a certain ascendancy but one has to take the whole picture. It is a matter of concern to us and it is up to us to make as good preparations as we can to meet any attack on us.

Shri Nath Pai: Once arms are delivered to any party, it is those who are in possession that decide what to do with them. Arms were supplied to France and Portugal under the NATO.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: What is the Government's reaction? Both France and Portugal are using it against those who are fighting for freedom. We have received a guarantee from the U.S. Government that they will not use them against us. May we know what is the Government's reaction? Is the Government of India satisfied with this assurance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of our satisfaction or our asking for any guarantees, etc. As I said, all the guarantees in the world do not guarantee that the other party will not do something. We have to face the situation and be prepared as best as we can.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is a lot of controversy over the words 'extended aid' used in the joint communique and as Professor Galbraith says that these words did not mean increased military aid to Pakistan, may I know whether the Government of India have ascertained from the United States Government what these words "extended military aid to Pakistan" mean?

12 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When the official representatives of the United States Government say something, we have to accept it as the view of the United States Government. We have that view that has been stated not only by the United States Ambassador here, not only by the Under Secretary of State of the United States Government, but also by the others in Washington itself. We have to accept that as the intention and purpose of the United States Government. My submission is that all the intention and purpose of the United States Government does not really put an end to the dangers and perils that follows this, because there is another party that will decide ultimately.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the intentions of Pakistan, may I know why it has not been made clear to the Government of the United States that any extension of arms aid to Pakistan will be regarded as an unfriendly act towards India?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will it not be awful if the United States comes to our aid, all the railway lines will be occupied by the United States?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have dealt with these matters—I do not know how many times—ever since this aid was given to Pakistan by the United States. I am talking about military aid. In the last few years we have drawn their attention to it many times. If hon. Members mean to imply that we should issue some kind of ultimatum to the United States Government, we certainly have not done so and we do not intend to do so. But we have made our position quite clear to them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Cotton Textiles

*10. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1376 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has completed its enquiry regarding the production costs any prices of cotton textiles;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Methanol Plant, Sindri

*11. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3991 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the offers received for disposal of methanol plant at Sindri; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offers were found inadequate and have been rejected.

Constitution House

*12. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received with regard to bad conditions prevailing in the Constitution House, a Government Hostel;

(b) the precise nature of complaints made;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result of such enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). Routine complaints are received in the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office attached to the Hostel with regard to leaky taps and roofs, shaky windows and painting etc. Similarly a few minor complaints have been received regarding the catering service.

(c) Yes.

(d) Complaints received in the Central Public Works Department Enquiry Office had been promptly attended to. The Caterer has been warned to be careful in future.

Talks with Government Employees' Organisations

*13. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government discussed the proposals for setting up machinery for joint consultation and arbitration between Government and its employees with representatives of Government employees' organisations;

(b) if so, how many employees' organisations were invited to discuss the proposals and what are their names; and

(c) what final decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Labour Minister had informal discussions with some Government employees about the proposal for setting up of machinery for Joint Consultation and Arbitration between Central Government and its employees. No final decision has so far been taken in regard to this proposal.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

*14. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for making it obligatory on the part of new industries to provide living accommodation for their employees right from the time of the setting up of the industries under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, has since been discussed with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, details and nature of the discussion held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The various aspects of the proposal are being studied in detail and it will take some time before the matter is discussed with the Planning Commission.

Export of Jute Goods

*15. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1521 on the 14th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the decline in export of jute goods has continued in the period January-June, 1961; and

(b) the steps taken during this period to reduce the high prices of jute goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, based on export figures upto the end of March, 1961.

(b) In addition to persuading the industry to hold the price line voluntarily at a reasonable level having regard to the price of raw jute, the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order was promulgated providing *inter alia* for fixation of prices of jute goods, requisitioning of stocks, etc. As the prices began to come down, no further steps were taken.

Coal Mining Machinery Plant, Durgapur

*16. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Coal Mining Machinery Plant, Durgapur will go into production;

(b) the types of equipment that will be manufactured during initial stages; and

(c) the period by which winding engines will be manufactured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) By the end of 1963.

(b) Centrifugal pumps, sand pumps, Direct haulages, Endless haulages, Main Axial fans, Booster Fans, Scraper Chain Conveyors and Belt Conveyors.

(c) Winding Engines are expected to be manufactured in the year 1965.

Equipment for Mines Fisheries

*17. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2004 on the 21st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to consider the indigenous manufacture of improved type of equipment for marine fisheries has submitted any proposals to Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision in this connection; and

(d) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Not yet, Sir.

कृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना, बरेली

*१८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना स्थापित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कृत्रिम रबड़ के कारखाने की सम्पूर्ण रूप-रेखा अन्तिम रूप से तैयार की जा चुकी है । यह कारखाना मेसर्स सिन्थेटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा अमरीका के मेसर्स फायरस्टोन के सहयोग से स्थापित किया जा रहा है । रहने की बस्ती बन कर तैयार हो जाने वाली है और रेल की लगभग ४ मील लम्बी बड़ी लाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है । कारखाना बनाने तथा रहने की बस्ती दोनों के लिये बिजली और पानी का आवश्यक प्रबन्ध पहले ही किया जा चुका है । परियोजना के लिये प्रमुख कच्चा माल अर्थात् अल्कोहल पर्याप्त परिमाण में प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

कम्पनी ने १०० रुपये वाले ४,५०,००० साधारण शेयर जारी किये हैं और उनकी पूरी राशि प्राप्त कर ली गई है ।

आयात किये जाने वाले संयंत्र और मशीनों का लगभग एक-चौथाई भाग आ चुका है जो कारखाने की जगह को भेजा जा रहा है । कारखाने की नींव रखी जा रही है । उपकरणों का एक हिस्सा देश में लिया जाने वाला है, और उसके आर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं ।

कारखाने के निर्माण का काम एक करार के अधीन मेसर्स लुमुस कम्पनी, लन्दन को सौंपा गया है । अपेक्षित संख्या में विदेशी टैक्नीशियनों के सेवा-संविदाओं के लिये स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है । इनमें से लगभग एक दर्जन भारत में पहुंच भी गये हैं और वे परियोजना का काम कर रहे हैं । वर्षा ऋतु समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् आशा है निर्माण का काम और भी तेजी से हो सकेगा । संयंत्र के चीफ इंजीनियर की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है । वे एक भारतीय हैं और इस समय अमरीका में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं ।

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Accommodation

*19. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 per cent of the accommodation under General Pool is earmarked for out-of-turn allotment;

(b) whether this percentage has since been increased to 50 per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are taken to ensure that those waiting in normal turn are not adversely affected by this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (d). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There is no specific quota fixed in the General Pool for allotment of accommodation on out-of-turn basis. Normally allotments are made in accordance with the waiting lists maintained on the basis of the priority dates of the eligible officers. Out-of-turn allotments are sanctioned in individual cases of proved hardship.

In the existing colonies, alternate vacancies usually go to the officers who have been sanctioned out-of-turn allotment. However, as such vacancies are infrequent, their percentage in relation to the total number of resi-

dential units in those localities is very insignificant. In the newly developed localities, when new quarters get ready, the number of units to be made available for allotment on out-of-turn basis is decided in the light of the magnitude of the waiting list of those to whom sanction for out-of-turn allotment has been accorded. The period for which such persons have been waiting after the issue of sanctions and the hardship involved in their cases are the guiding factors for taking a decision in the matter.

Watch Factory

*20. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese experts have arrived to take up the work of the Watch Factory in Mysore; and

(b) whether all the machinery for the construction of the project has been received?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; at the HMT Watch Factory, Bangalore.

(b) It is hoped that some equipment would start arriving soon and all the machinery and plant should arrive as per schedule.

Automobile to run on Kerosene Oil

*21. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inventions Promotion Board has approved of a gadget to run an automobile on kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, whether the invention can be profitably utilised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Invention Promotion Board have granted assistance to a person who has developed a gadget which he claims, among other things, will enable an automobile engine to run on kerosene.

(b) Whether the invention can be profitably utilised will depend on the results of the further tests in actual working conditions to be performed with the gadget.

Infiltration into J. & K. from Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir

*22. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have infiltrated into Jammu and Kashmir State from Pakistan and Pakistan held areas of Kashmir during the last five years; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to prevent this infiltration?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) During the last five years 1192 infiltrators from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir were apprehended.

(b) All necessary steps are taken to check infiltration and this is clear from the number of infiltrators apprehended.

Survey of Natural Resources

*23. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering the establishment of an organisation for conducting a continuous coordinated and comprehensive survey of all the natural resources of the country;

(b) what are the proposed functions of such an organisation; and

(c) how far this organisation differs from the existing bodies which conduct surveys of natural resources of the nation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A unit for natural resources has already been set up in the Planning Commission.

(b) The purpose of this unit is to study the problems relating to assessment and development of natural resources in the country.

(c) Unlike other organisations responsible for survey of natural resources, *e.g.* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central Water and Power Commission, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Geological Survey of India, Forest Research Institute. etc., which are engaged in specialised studies in particular sectors, this unit will be primarily a co-ordinating agency. In collaboration with the other organisations, it would arrange for coordinated studies on a continuing basis, specify gaps in the existing information, especially from the aspect of long-term planning and suggest suitable policies and measures which would lead to balanced development and conservation of the natural resources.

Conference on Congo

*24. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether President Nkrumah has suggested a meeting of the representatives of all countries which have sent forces to the Congo to serve under the U. N. Command;

(b) if so, what matters are proposed to be discussed at the meeting; and

(c) what are the views of the Government of India in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Early in May the President of Ghana made a proposal for a Conference of the countries having troops in the Congo, to be held at Accra or elsewhere, to consider ways and means of assisting the Congolese authorities for the early reconvening of the Congolese Parliament. In view of the subsequent developments in the Congo leading to the meeting of the Congolese Parliament, the idea of holding of such a Conference was dropped at the instance of President of Ghana.

Export Market of Mica

*25. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world market for Indian mica has dwindled in 1960;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). While the value of exports in 1960 was less than that in 1959, the performance was better than 1958. Quantitatively, there was an increase in total sales although exports to U.S.A. declined substantially due to stoppage of stock-piling purchases. The fall was however made good by increased exports to other countries.

Shortage of Cement

*26. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Assar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Khimji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of cement in the country;

(b) whether the cement is being sold in black market at the rate of Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a bag;

(c) on what basis is the quota of cement allotted to the various States and what was the same, State-wise, in the year 1960-61;

(d) how much quota is allotted for the works in progress and otherwise for the Second Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the production of cement is short of the demand; and

(f) what steps are being taken up to meet the demand of the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 1].

Import of Tractors

*27. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing tractors from Poland;

(b) if so, how many units are to be imported and at what cost;

(c) what is the total cost of tractors imported during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(d) what would be the cost of tractor producing plant in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Import of tractors from Poland is being permitted during 1961.

(b) It is estimated that the import will be approximately 450 tractors with spares etc., and will cost about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) The total cost of tractors imported from all sources during the Second Five Year Plan Period is Rs. 33.46 crores.

(d) It is not possible to give an estimate as this depends on many factors such as the capacity of the plant to be installed, the extent to which the manufacture of castings, forgings and other components is undertaken in the plant itself, the technique of production to be adopted, etc.

Wages for Tea Garden Workers

*28. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any revision of the wage scale of tea garden labourers of Cachar in Assam;

(b) if so, the basis of that revision; and

(c) whether a similar revision of wage scale is proposed for tea garden labourers of Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Wages are revised in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Minimum Wages Act.

(c) This will be considered by the Wage Board set up for the tea industry.

Barter Agreement with a Swiss Firm

*29. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has negotiated a barter agreement with a Swiss firm for the import of automatic looms against the export of cloth and other commodities; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement provides for the import of Rs. 3 crores worth of automatic looms against exports of cotton textiles and other Indian products over a period of two years.

Oil and General Mills in Narela

*30. **Shri Ram Garib:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labourers working in the various oil and general mills in Narela (Union territory of Delhi) are being deprived of their legitimate rights by the mill owners;

(b) what are the working hours in the mills;

(c) whether the wages are being properly disbursed to the labourers;

(d) whether these mills have been inspected by the the proper authorities; and

(e) if so, when and on what dates in the past two years?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). No.

(b) The mills are working in three shifts per day of eight hours' duration each.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) On 31.8.1949, 28.1.1960, 19.3.1960, 22.7.1960, and 7.7.1961.

Assam Evacuees in Camps in West Bengal

*31. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of Assam evacuees that have been in camps in West Bengal;

(b) after camps have been liquidated how many have returned to Assam and how many are still in West Bengal; and

(c) what was the total expenditure on these camps and how was this met?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 31,770 persons.

(b) 26,745 persons had left the camps by 1st May, 1961, when the camps were officially closed by the Government of West Bengal. Another 1,299 persons returned to Assam thereafter up to the 12th July, 1961. The remaining 4,726 persons, in all probability, were still in West Bengal on the above date (12.7.1961).

(c) The West Bengal Government have reported that the accounts of the expenditure on these camps have not yet been finalised. The Government of India have, however, agreed to give a grant up to Rs. 20 lakhs towards 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

Smuggling of Foodgrains into Tibet

*32. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale smuggling in foodgrains and restricted goods into Tibet with Chinese support is going on along the Sikkim-Bhutan-Tibet Border due to famine in Tibet and crop failure in China; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any large-scale smuggling from India to Tibet. A watch is, however, being kept to prevent illegal trade across the Indo-Tibetan border.

Arrest of Indian Official in Congo

*33. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Embassy official has recently been arrested and detained by the Congolese authorities in Leopoldville (Congo);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons of arrest and detention of the official; and

(c) the steps taken to secure his release?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Shri Venkataramanan, an official of the Indian Embassy at Leopoldville, was arrested by the Congolese police at 9.45 a.m. on 13th June, 1961, after he had been called out of his hotel room. Immediately on receipt of this information, the Second Secretary of the Embassy personally went to the local police chief and protested energetically and effectively against Shri Venkataramanan's arrest and had him releasead at 11.15 a.m. the same day. The Charge d'Affairs, Indian Embassy, sent a protest note to the Congolese Foreign Office. The Interior Minister of Congo telephoned the Charge d'Affairs, and apologised for the incident.

The arrest of Shri Venkataramanan was due to certain moves that the Leopoldville authorities had staged in connection with the proposed meeting of the Congolese Parliament.

Coal Washing Plant

*34. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved proposal from a British firm for the manufacture of Coal Washing and Preparation Plant in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the firm will hold sixty per cent. shares and the remaining capital will be thrown open for public subscription in India; and

(c) if so, what are the other terms on which the British firm has been allowed to set up its plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was granted to an Indian Engineering Company for the manufacture of Coal Washing and Preparation Plants, in their existing unit at Titaghar (West Bengal). This company informed Government that they proposed to enter into a technical collaboration agreement with a British firm for the manufacture of these plants. The terms of the collaboration are reported to be still under negotiation between the parties concerned.

Boundary Pillars between India and Burma

*35. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the boundary pillars between Manipur (India) and Chin special Division (Burma) were removed in June this year;

(b) if so, who removed the pillars; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). We are trying to obtain the latest information.

Reorganisation of External Affairs Ministry

*36. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H m Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Reorganisation Committee set up to make recommendation for reorganisation of External Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Reorganisation Committee has not yet submitted its complete report. Such parts as have been submitted are under the active consideration of Government.

Transmitting Station with Studio at Varanasi

*37. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relay transmitting station at Varanasi is under construction;

(b) by what time the station will begin to function;

(c) the scheme, if any, for further expansion of the transmitting station; and

(d) the proposal, if any, under consideration of Government to establish a High Power Transmitting Station with studio at Varanasi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. A 10 KW. medium wave relay transmitter is being installed at Varanasi.

(b) The station is expected to start functioning in 1962 if the building construction is completed according to schedule.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. This is meant to be a relay centre for Lucknow station.

Pump Houses in New Delhi

*38. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to reduce the height of the pump houses built in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the present height of the pump houses and what will be the height after reduction;

(c) the expenditure involved and the purpose of reducing the height; and

(d) the name of the authority under whose instructions the pump houses were built so high?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir; but only in respect of 20 pump houses located along important roads.

(b) The present hight is 9'—6" above the ground level which will be reduced to 3'—6" for 20 pump houses only.

(c) The expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 5,000. The object is to minimise the conspicuity of the pump houses located along important roads.

(d) The pump houses were built according to the drawings prepared by the C.P.W.D.

Chief Marketing Officer of the Coffee Board

*39. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Marketing Officer of the Coffee Board has been entrusted vith the duties of the Chairman of the Board and also of presiding over the meetings thereof in the absence of the Chairman and in preference to the Vice-Chairman;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Marketing Officer is only an employee of the Board and not a member thereof; and

(c) whether this anomaly has been brought to the notice of Government and any action taken to remedy it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). There is no standing arrangement that in the absence of the Chairman, Coffee Board, the Chief Coffee Marketing Officer shall perform the duties of the Chairman and preside over its meetings. During a short period in 1959 when the incumbent of the post was on leave, and another in 1960, when the post remained vacant, an *ad hoc* arrangement was made whereby the Chief Coffee Marketing Officer, who is the next senior official of the Board, looked after the Chairman's duties in addition to his own, including presiding over a meeting of the Board on one occasion. The objection raised on legal grounds to such *ad hoc* arrangement has been noted for future guidance.

Paper Mills

*40. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their policy regarding new paper mills to be established in India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many mills were licensed till June, 1961 alongwith the capacity sanctioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Sufficient capacity for the manufacture of paper has already been licensed. Government have, therefore, decided not to licence any more schemes for the manufacture of paper, paper pulp and rayan grade pulp for one year.

(c) 140 units with total capacity of 12·2 lakhs tons per annum have been licensed upto 30th June, 1961.

Third Plan and Orissa

*41. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to revise the Plan estimates of the Third Five Year Plan in regard to the State of Orissa after the assumption of office by the new Congress Ministry; and

(b) whether Government of India are prepared to allot about Rs. 30 crores more than the present amount in order to execute the plans of the new Chief Minister of Orissa for starting Panchayat Samiti industries in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. There has been no discussion at all on this subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Naga Hostiles

*42. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naga hostiles killed two students at a flag saluting ceremony on the 1st July, 1961;

(b) if so, the detail of the same;

(c) whether Naga hostiles also ambushed Assam Rifle Unit at Mao recently; and

(d) whether the activities of hostile Nagas have diminished to any extent since the establishment of Nagaland?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazirika): (a) and (b). On the 1st July, 1961, a small group of the Naga hostiles fired from a distance of some 300 yards on a party of Chuchuyimlang villagers who had collected to receive the Executive Councillors on a visit to that village. It is gathered that the firing was aimed at the Executive Councillors. Two students were killed by bullet shots. The firing did not last for more than two minutes after which the hostiles managed to make good their escape. The area was searched immediately by our Security Forces who recovered 7 empty rounds of ammunition.

(c) No such incident took place at Mao. However, on the 6th July, 1961, some 100 armed hostiles fired at a road protection party on Dimapur-Imphal road. Fire was exchanged for 15 minutes. One hostile was captured and one other Rank of the Assam Rifles was injured.

(d) There has been some diminution in the actual number of incidents, these having gone down by about 33 per cent. as compared to the period August, 1960—February, 1961.

A new sign of confidence is that the people are coming forward in larger numbers to give information about the hostiles.

Third Five Year Plan

*43. **Maharjkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different aspects of the Third Five Year Plan are being published in the newspapers by the Information Bureau, Government of India; and

(b) if so, why it is being done when the Plan has not been placed before Parliament?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Press Information Bureau has issued some material to the Press bearing on the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, but it has not issued any articles pertaining to the Third Five Year Plan in its final form. Some pamphlet on the Draft Third Five Year Plan have also been published on the advice of the Planning Commission.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

*44 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of the latest note sent to China regarding Border dispute; and

(b) what is the nature of the reply received, if any?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Our last note on the border question pertains to the tri-junction of the boundaries of India, Burma and China.

(b) Copies of five notes exchanged between the Governments of India and China are placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* Index No. LT-3013/61]. The correspondence rests with our note dated June, 16, 1961.

Cement for Kerala

*46. **Shri Maniyangadan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala State has informed the Central Government the quantity of cement needed annually or quarterly for the working of the Hydro-Electric schemes included in the State's Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the quantity so required;

(c) whether the whole quantity so required is being supplied;

(d) if not, what is the quantity supplied; and

(e) what are the reasons for the non-supply of the required quantity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) tot (e). The annual quantity of cement required by the Government of Kerala State for Hydro-Electric schemes during the five years is as follows:

Year.	Tons.
1961-62.	30,000
1962-63.	65,000
1963-64.	75,000
1964-65.	75,000
1965-66.	25,000

The requirements of projects costing more than one crore of rupees (major projects) are sponsored by the Central Water and Power Commission and those of others (minor projects) by the State Governments. Quarterly bulk allotments are made in their favour and the detailed distribution amongst different projects or consumers is made by them in such a way that essential requirements do not suffer.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

*47. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many camp refugees from East Pakistan have been earning some livelihood to supplement their doles;

(b) whether many agricultural families have in actual practice changed their mode of livelihood due to pressure of circumstances;

(c) if so, whether these families can be permitted to change their occupational category and get the benefits of small traders; and

(d) whether those families who are already semi-rehabilitated by their own efforts will be required to go to Dandakaranya?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) According to the screening of the inmates of camps carried out 2-3 years ago, it transpired that about 70 per cent. of them had some sort of private income of their own.

(b) and (c). Yes, after considering the merits of each case. No camp family, however, is allowed to change its profession once it has been served with a notice to leave the camp for rehabilitation.

(d) The movement is entirely voluntary. If a family does not wish to go to Dandakaranya, it is given six months' dole in advance and the name removed from the camp register.

Compensatory Allowance for Work-charged Staff

*48. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the re-

ply given to Unstarred Question No. 2230 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the compensatory allowance has been sanctioned for only the class III staff posted at Passighat airfield, so far as the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. is concerned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir. The compensatory allowance has been sanctioned to the work-charged staff comparable both to the class III and class IV ular staff.

(b) Does not arise.

Poona Broadcasting Station

*49. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poona Broadcasting Station gave any prior warning to the public on the 12th July, 1961 regarding floods in the Mutha River consequent upon the bursting of Panchet Dam at Khadakwasla;

(b) if so, exactly at what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Poona Station of All India Radio broadcast special announcements about the breach to the Panchet Dam and the over-flowing of the dam at Khadakwasala on the 12th July, 1961 at 12:30 P.M., 12·50 P.M., 1·00 P.M., 1·30 P.M. and 2·00 P.M. No broadcasts could be made earlier as no information was made available. Even the broadcasts could be made only after a personal visit by the Assistant Station Director to the Poona Collectorate to verify the facts.

Cost of Industrial Production

*50. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of a Study Group to examine the high cost of industrial production has since been finalised by the National Productivity Council;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Study Group;

(c) the recommendations, if any, made by the Group; and

(d) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The National Productivity Council has decided to set up five Productivity Study Groups to take up Studies in five selected industries.

(b) The Council has sought the consent of the individuals proposed to be included in the respective Productivity and costs Study Groups for (1) Cement, (2) Jute, (3) Rayon, (4) Cycles and (5) Electrical Motors and Transformers. The constitution of each Study Group will be finalised on receipt of their consent.

(c) and (d). The Study Groups have not yet started their work.

Social Education Series by the Television Unit

*51. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the remaining 12 programmes have been broadcast under the social educational series by the Television Unit; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of public and Government's assessment of its success?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sociological survey by the National Institute of Fundamental Education and the Indian Adult Education Association has been conducted in respect of these programmes. Their report will be available after a few months and will show a scientific assessment of the reaction of the viewers.

However, from the weekly reports received by All India Radio from the 66 tele-clubs it appears that the programmes have added to the information and knowledge of the viewers and promoted a constructive attitude towards some of the problems dealt with in those programmes.

Export Target for Third Plan

*52. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export target of the Third Five Year Plan has been increased by Rs. 300 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the enhanced target?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). In the Draft Outline of the Third Plan aggregate export receipts during the Third Plan period had been taken at Rs. 3450 crores. Since then, a detailed study of the various commodities and products entering into India's export trade was made, paying due regard to the production targets in the Third Plan, trends in internal consumption and in world trade. The results of this study showed that, with the right effort, it would be possible to achieve exports of the order of Rs. 3700 crores over the five years of the Third Plan. Accordingly, in working out the overall balance of payments during the Third Plan, receipts of foreign exchange on account of exports have been taken as Rs. 3700 crores. The steps required to achieve exports of this order will have to be on several fronts and will vary from commodity to commodity. In the main, however, these would broadly comprise fulfilment of production targets, creation of the requisite surpluses for export at competitive prices and active sales promotion based on sustained market research and accurate market intelligence.

Manganese and Iron Ore in Mysore

*53. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut in Mysore regarding Manganese and Iron Ore;

(b) if so, whether Mysore Government wants a free hand in exporting them; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Development

*54. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 897 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the Working Group on problems of Regional Development;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Working Group has been able to define the criterion of backwardness; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (e). The studies made by the Working Group on Problems of Regional Development are of a continuous nature. The Report on the Third Plan which is being presented to the House today contains a chapter on Balanced Regional Development and takes into account the result of the studies available so far.

Ill-Treatment meted out to an Indian Boy in U.K.

*55. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1841 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have probed into the allegation regarding ill-treatment meted out to the Indian boy in U.K.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) On inquiry it was found that the allegations made by Chand Ram, the boy servant, had no basis and therefore it was not considered necessary to take any action against the officer.

Anti-Indian Statement by Nepal Minister

*56. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had asked for clarification through diplomatic channel about the speech delivered by Nepal's National Guidance Minister at Birgunj in May last levelling certain charges against the Government of India that India interfered in Nepal Affairs and gave freedom to carry on anti-Nepal activities on Indian soil; and

(b) if so, the nature of clarification received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Ambassador drew the attention of the Government of Nepal to the statements made by Shri Vishwa Bandhu Thapa and sought clarification. He was assured that the statements in question did not reflect the views of the Government of Nepal. They were apparently the personal opinions of Shri Thapa.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Riot-affected Persons in Assam

*57. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation**

and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under which the Government of India would share with the concerned State Governments the expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by last year's riots in Assam;

(b) if so, full details of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Government of Assam and Rs. 20 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal as the Central Government's contribution for giving relief to persons affected in the language riots in Assam in their respective States. Government of India's share would, however, be limited to 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments within the amounts mentioned above.

Government of India have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Government of Assam for grant of rehabilitation loans to the persons affected in the language riots in that state. In this case also, the amount of loan to be advanced would be limited to 50 per cent of the actual loan advanced by the state within the amount mentioned above.

Government of India have further sanctioned *ad-hoc* grants at the rate of Rs. 200 to each family, which on migration from Assam due to the language riots had joined the camps in West Bengal and on their return to Assam were not eligible for any relief/rehabilitation assistance under the scheme of the Assam Government on account of having suffered no physical loss during the riots. Rs. 8,14,200 have been granted to 4,071 families by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation upto the 31st July, 1961 under this scheme.

Conference of Uncommitted Nations

*58. **Shri Indarjit Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for a "Summit Conference" of neutral States has been received from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries making the proposal and their object in doing so; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). A proposal for a Conference of Heads of States or Governments of non-aligned States was initiated by the Presidents of U.A.R. and Yugoslavia in April this year. Subsequently, the President of Indonesia also joined as a sponsor and the Prime Minister of India was associated with the invitations that went out to the Preparatory Meeting called in Cairo to consider various matters relating to the proposed Conference.

As decided at the Preparatory Meeting, the Conference will be held in Yugoslavia commencing on September 1st to discuss major world developments, particularly such as tend to aggravate international tension, and examine how a lessening of international tension could be brought about.

The Government of India participated in the Preparatory Meeting and are now considering the question of participation in the Conference.

Tea House in Cairo

*50. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently opened an Indian Tea House in Cairo, for promoting consumption of the beverage;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what are the salient features of the new venture?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 1·5 lakhs has so far been booked in the accounts of the Tea Board. The total expenditure is not yet known.

(c) The object of the Tea Centre is to serve as a promotional platform for Indian tea in the U.A.R. Besides serving Indian tea and snacks, the Centre has an Information and Demonstration counter and a lounge for special receptions.

Delegation of Powers to Pondicherry

*60. **Shrimati Maimdona Sultan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Councillors of Pondicherry met him in Delhi towards the beginning of June, 1961, to request him to invest the State Representative Assembly with wider powers; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes., A group of Councillors from Pondicherry took advantage of their visit to Durgapur for the AICC meeting to come to Delhi to discuss certain specific problems relating to Pondicherry.

(b) The Government of India do not intend to make any formal changes in the powers of the Representative Assembly of Pondicherry until *de jure* transfer.

Joint Management Council

*61. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of joint management councils in industrial undertakings since the introduction of the scheme of workers' participation in management;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the review report will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The working of Joint Management Councils in the undertakings in which it was introduced was reviewed in detail in the Second Session on Labour Management Corporation, held in March, 1960.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.

Price Policy

*62. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been or are being taken to hold the price line; and

(b) whether suggestions have been invited from all the political parties to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Government maintain a continuous watch on the price situation and such measures as are necessary are taken from time to time; and

(b) Does not arise.

Forward Trading in Jute

*63. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forward Market Commission has made a suggestion to the Government to resume forward trading in raw jute and jute goods by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A request for resumption of forward trading in raw jute and jute goods, with effect from the 15th June, 1961, was received by the Forward Markets Commission from the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta, to which the Commission gave its concurrence.

दिल्ली में शरणार्थियों के लिये मकान बनाना

*६४ **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की ओर से कुल कितने मकान बनाये गये, (१) उनमें से कितने पूरी कीमत लेकर बेचे गये और (२) कितने किस्तों पर बेचे गये ;

(ख) दिल्ली में अभी ऐसे कितने शरणार्थी परिवार हैं जिन्हें अभी तक कोई मकान या दूकान नहीं दी गयी है; और

(ग) उन्हें बसाने की क्या योजना है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे नात्कर) : (क) लगभग ३८,००० जिसमें से १७,५०० पूरी कीमत पर बेचे गये और शेष किस्तों पर ।

(ख) जून, १९५२ तक ३०,००० शरणार्थी परिवार लोक तथा निजी भूमि पर अनधिवास कर रहे थे । उनमें से अधिकतर व्यक्तियों को पहले ही वैकल्पिक रिहायशी मकान दिये जा चुके हैं । शरणार्थी परिवार जिनको ऐसा वासस्थान नहीं दिया गया है उनकी वास्तविक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है ।

(ग) पुनर्वास मंत्रालय अब कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बना रहा है । शेष अनधिवासियों की समस्या अब दिल्ली की अति भीड़ वाली तथा गन्दी बस्तियों के निष्काशन की समस्त समस्या के साथ ही हल की जायेगी ।

Motor Transport Workers of Tripura

*65. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the motor transport employees of Tripura have no security of service, and other facilities like annual leave with pay, provident fund benefit, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to enforce these conditions of service?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 was enacted in May 1961 to provide for welfare facilities and regulate hours of work and leave, etc., for motor transport workers and this Act is to be enforced in all States including Tripura Administration not later than the 31st March, 1962. The State Governments have been requested to enforce the Act as soon as possible before the due date.

The Employees Provident Fund Act and the Industrial Disputes Act also apply to the Motor Transport Industry in Tripura.

Manufacture of Polypropylene

*66. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Monti Gatini an Italian firm for the manufacture of polypropylene in India;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement; and

(c) when and where this plant would be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Unauthorised Travelling on Burma-India Border

*67. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been exchange of views between the Government of India and the Burmese Government on the problem of border area administration with a view to stop unauthorised travelling; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks and results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). There has been no exchange of views recently between the two Governments on this question.

Additional Revenue for Orissa State

*68. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the additional revenue that State of Orissa has to collect in order to fulfil its obligations in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware of the announcement of the new Chief Minister of Orissa to the effect that there will be no additional taxation on the people; and

(c) whether he has discussed any other additional source of revenue for the State and whether such proposals have been agreed to by the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Additional taxation for financing Orissa's Third Plan has been placed at Rs. 23 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There have been no such discussions with the Planning Commission.

Unified Agency for Administration of Labour Laws

*69. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a unified agency for the administration of social benefits under different labour laws; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The

Study Group on Social Security has made a recommendation to this effect. It is proposed to discuss the matter at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference to be held in October, 1961.

Indo-U.A.R. Joint Film Production

*70. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have Indo-U.A.R. joint film production; and

(b) if so whether the scheme has been approved by Government?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for any such joint film production at official level.

Sheikh-Nehru Talks

*71. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan leader Mr. K. M. Sheikh met the Prime Minister in July, 1961;

(b) if so, whether Kashmir was discussed in the talks;

(c) whether any new proposal for the settlement of Kashmir problem was mooted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kashmir issue was raised by General Sheikh in the course of his talk.

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

अमरीका में अयूब के भारत विरोधी वक्तव्य

*७२ **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री अर्जीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
डा० राम सुभाग सिंह :
श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री मां० ब० ठाकुर :
श्री अ० मू० तारिक :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूबखां द्वारा अमरीका में दिये गये भारत-विरोधी वक्तव्यों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या उस समय भारतीय दूतावास ने काश्मीर के बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति बताने के लिये कोई पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार विदेशों में भारतीय पक्ष को गलत रूप में पेश करने के लिये सुयोजित ढंग से प्रचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). विदेशों में पाकिस्तानी मिशन अवश्य ही भारत-विरोधी प्रचार करते हैं । हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशनों को इस संबंध में नियमित रूप से परामर्श दिया जाता है और वे ऐसे प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिये समाचारपत्रों के संपादकों और

संवाददाताओं को वास्तविक तथ्यों का परिचय देते हैं, रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर वक्तव्य देने के मौके निकालते हैं, पैम्फलेट और वृत्तक (हैंड आउट) जारी करते हैं, तथा मिशनों द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं में पाकिस्तानी आरोपों का उत्तर देते हैं।

Supply of Rayon and Art Silk Yarn to Handloom Weavers

*73. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rayon and Art Silk yarn is being supplied to the handloom weavers;

(b) if so how it is proposed to be distributed among the handloom weavers in Madras State;

(c) whether there is any criteria for deciding the actual users; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the supply has been reduced for the half year commencing 1st July, 1961?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

Peace Corps for India

*74. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make use of the personnel of the Peace Corps from the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Corps is expected to be utilised; and

(c) whether Government are planning to raise a similar corps of its own?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have decided to try the scheme of utilising the Peace Corps of Volunteers on an experimental basis. To begin with it will be on trial with a view to finding out what would be the best way of working the programme to the maximum advantage. The Peace Corps of Volunteers will be utilised for definite activities for which they are particularly qualified through existing institutions.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Trade Agency at Gyantse

*75. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 660 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding signing of the lease deed for the site for the building of the Indian Trade Agency at Gyantse (Tibet) have been concluded; and

(b) if so, how far the construction work of the building has progressed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Incursions

*76. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any Chinese incursions into Indian territory since May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Russian Maps of India

*77. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 893 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Russian Government regarding showing Sikkim and Bhutan as independent States in their maps; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Ali Khan): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Berubari

*78. **Shri S. M. Banerjee.**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 901 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether precise line of demarcation for transfer of Berubari has been decided;

(b) the approximate number of families to be uprooted as a result of transfer of this area; and

(c) the steps to be taken to rehabilitate them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) The Directors of Land Records of West Bengal and East Pakistan met on July 20, 1961 to fix the precise line of demarcation. Their report is awaited.

(b) These will be known only after the precise line of demarcation has been decided, and put on the ground.

(c) These are under consideration.

Industries in Nepal by Indian Businessmen

*79. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has approached the Government of India for allowing Indian businessmen to set up industries in Nepal;

(b) if so, details of the requests; and

(c) the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No Sir, no official approach has been made. It is however open to the Government of Nepal to invite Indian industrialists.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Labour Conference

*80. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the proposed dates, agenda and venue of

the 19th session of the Indian Labour Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): At Bangalore on the 9th and 10th October, 1961. The report of the Study Group on Social Security and Contract Labour System are among the important items on the agenda.

Target of Tea Production

*81. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration an integrated programme for the rehabilitation, extension and modernisation of the tea industry with the object of achieving the tea target of 900 million lbs. under the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the cost and other details of the scheme; and

(c) what are Government's decisions taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). (i) A scheme for the grant of loans by the Tea Board to tea gardens so as to enable them to carry out programmes of replantation during the Third Plan Period is under the consideration of Government.

(ii) A Tea Machinery-Hire-Purchase Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores providing for the supply of tea machinery and/or equipment to tea gardens on hire-purchase basis, with a maximum limit of Rs. 2 lakhs in respect of any one single tea garden or factory is under operation by the Tea Board.

Planning Agencies in States for National Savings

*82. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made by the National Savings Committee to set up a planning agency in each State to co-ordinate and evaluate the work of the various departments has been examined by the Planning Commission and Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No recommendation to this effect has been made by the Committee on Savings set up by the National Development Council.

(b) Does not arise.

Firing by Pakistani Troops

*84. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Achar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops fired on Indian Police in Mendhar area of Kashmir from June 29;

(b) how many such firing incidents by Pakistani troops have occurred so far since 20th May, 1961;

(c) what have been the casualties in these incidents; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Between May 20 and July 25, 1961, 84, incidents in which Pakistani troops opened fire on the police posts or otherwise in the Mendhar area have reported.

(c) One Indian and one Pakistani were killed and four Indians and one

Pakistani were wounded.

(d) Cease-fire violation complaints were lodged with the U.N. Military Observers, where considered necessary.

State Trading Corporation

1. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1811 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of amending the Articles of Association of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

T. V. Centre at Bombay

2. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1832 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of scheme for setting up T. V. Centre at Bombay have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme for setting up T. V. Centre at Bombay have not been worked out as the implementation of the project depends upon the availability of foreign exchange and as priority in the Third Five Year Plan is being given to the Medium Wave Expansion. Certain technical matters such as the T. V. frequency are, however, being examined.

Decasualization Scheme for Colliery Workers

3. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be please to refer to the reply given to Starred Question no. 1015 on the 21st March, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the decasualization scheme for colliery workers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The views of the State Governments in regard to the decasualisation scheme have been called for. A decision will be taken after these have been received.

Four-Storeyed Houses for Govt. Employees

4. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2031 on the 21st March, 1961 and state whether Government have considered the proposal to construct four-storeyed houses for Government employees with a view to intensive utilisation of available land?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The proposal is still under consideration.

Holy Shrines in Pakistan

5. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1612 on the 19th April, 1961, and state the further progress made in settling the question of maintenance of the sanctity of holy shrines left in Pakistan and protection of their property with Pakistan Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Ministers of Rehabilitation of India and Pakistan met in Cal-

cutta on 5th and 6th July 1961 and also discussed the question of preservation and maintenance of the religious shrines of the minority communities in either country.

2. Our Minister took the opportunity of stressing the desirability of convening an early meeting of the Joint Committee of the representatives of the two Governments which had last met in Karachi in January, 1958. Lt.-General Sheikh, the Pakistan Minister of Rehabilitation informed our Minister that his Government agreed to the holding of the meeting of the Joint Committee in September or October, 1961. We have since been informed that they would prefer the meeting to be held after October, 1961.

3. We are now taking steps to arrange for the holding of the second meeting in New Delhi.

Research and Scientific Station at Tocklai

6. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1618 on the 29th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of the Indian Tea Association for financial assistance to the Research and Scientific Station at Tocklai; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 2·7 lakhs from the funds of the Tea Board to the Indian Tea Association to enable the Tocklai Station to continue its present programme of research and to maintain its advisory service

Rate of Contribution to Provident Fund

7. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Somani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1628 on the 19th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the technical Committee appointed to examine the question to increase the provident fund contribution from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the view of the Committee; and

(c) action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). Yes. The Committee has submitted its report in respect of four industries viz., (i) paper, (ii) cigarettes, (iii) electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, and (iv) iron and steel .

(b) A copy of the report is being placed on the Table of House.

(c) The report is being examined.

Documentary film on Punjab

8. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Boardcasting (Dr. Keskar):** It is pro- to the reply given to Unstarred Question no. 3521 on the 19th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in the production of the documentary film on Punjab?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is proposed to resume shooting of the film some time in October 1961.

Export of Jute Goods

9. Shri Pangarkar: Will he Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of jute goods exported to Iraq, Afghanistan

and Saudi Arabia during the year 1960-61; and

(b) whether there has been a rise in the exports during the above year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a)

Name of Country	1959-60		1960-61	
	Qty. Tonnes	Value (Rs. '000	Qty. Tonnes	Value (Rs. '000
Iraq	4692	5670	648	1145
Afghanistan	612	1023	341	589
Saudi Arabia	24	28	43	98

(Figures supplied by Assistant Economic Adviser's Office).

(b) No, Sir, except in the case of Saudi Arabia, where there has been some increase.

Corporations for Small Scale Industries

10. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 456 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state the progress since made in the establishment of corporations for small scale industries in the remaining States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The progress since made in the establishment of corporations for small scale industries in the remaining States is given below:—

1. *Rajasthan.*—The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, has been established. It was inaugurated on the 26th June, 1961.

2. *Kerala.*—The State Government had examined the proposal and expressed a desire to take up the scheme during 1960-61, if the Government of India could accommodate it in the 2nd Plan itself. The Government could not accommodate it in the Second Plan for want of funds.

3. *Punjab.*—The State Government had drawn up a plan in 1960-61 for the establishment of Small Industries Marketing and Development Corporation with paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. It is expected that the Corporation will start functioning during current year.

4. *Madras.*—Madras had included the scheme for setting up of Corporation in the Third Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs.

5. *Orissa.*—Government of Orissa also proposed to establish the Corporation in the Thrid Plan, as allocation was not available during Second Plan period. They had appointed a Committee to work out details.

6, 7, 8 & 9. *Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and Jammu and Kashmir.*—The matter is still under the consideration of the State Government.

Educated Unemployed in Maharashtra

11. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Labour & Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges in the year 1960-61 in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates for the above period; and

(c) the number of the registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 2,77,271.

(b)	Graduates	6,697
	Intermediates	3,758
	Matriculates	68,337
	TOTAL	78,792
(c)	Gradutates	10,710
	Intermediates	548
	Matriculates	1,058
	Others	17,548
	TOTAL	29,864

Work and Orientation Centres in Maharashtra

12. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Work and Orientation Centres in Maharashtra; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of centres during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Two, one each at Nagpur and Poona.

(b) No.

Workers' Education Centres

13. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Workers' Education Centres in Maharashtra during the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) If the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Regional Workers' Education Centres, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

14. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many selection committees, including standing and special *ad-hoc* committees were set up for recruitment purposes at the Heavy Electrical Limited, Bhopal; and

(b) in how many of such committees, the representatives of the State Government were duly included?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Ten; and in all these Committees a State Government representative is associated.

Cable and Wire Manufacturers

15. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the cable and wire manufacturers to substitute aluminium in place of copper in their industry; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange expected to be saved thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual saving in foreign exchange expected is estimated at about Rs. 160 lakhs.

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid

16. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government not to licence new capacities for the manufacture of sulphuric acid except for their own use; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The reply is in the affirmative in so far as the production is based on imported Sulphur.

(b) Because the bulk of the capacity fixed for the Third Plan period has already been licensed.

Passports to Indians for Congo

17. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians who have been issued passports to visit Congo during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 265 Indian nationals were issued passports valid for travel to the Congo during the last three months.

Radio-Activity

18. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the highest level of radio-

activity in the country as on the 1st April, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

U. N. Fund for Congo

19. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount contributed so far by India to the U.N. Fund for the Congo;

(b) the basis for determining contributions;

(c) whether any further contributions are to be made by India; and

(d) whether contributing countries exercise control over the fund's disbursement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Rs. 91.39 lakhs.

(b) The contributions of various countries to the U.N. Fund for the Congo for the year 1961 have been determined on the basis of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 22nd April, 1961 copy of which has been laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2]. According to para 8(c) of the Resolution Member States are to pay in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget, but certain rebates are permissible on this scale. Thus Member States whose contribution to the Regular Budget of the United Nations is 1.26 per cent and above, are entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent. Our scale of assessment to the United Nations' Regular Budget being 2.46 per cent we got a rebate of 50 per cent. After taking into consideration the rebate, our share for the period January to October, 1961, worked out to Rs. 58.02 lakhs.

(c) No further contributions have been asked for.

(d) This information has been called for from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New York, and will be placed on the Table of the House, when it becomes available.

९६. दुभाषियों का हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण

श्री के० भे० मालवीय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में जो दुभाषिये हैं क्या उन्हें हिन्दी की शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) दुभाषिये हिन्दी सीखने की उन सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर सकते हैं जिनका प्रबंध गृह मंत्रालय ने भारत सरकार के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों के लिये कर रखा है। यह जरूरी नहीं समझा गया है कि उन्हें हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कोई अलग योजना बनाई जाये।

भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२१. श्री क० भ० मालवीय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में क्रमशः हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि ऊपर के भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो यह कब तक करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी के उत्तोत्तर प्रयोग का सवाल तब उठेगा जबकि इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग काफी बढ़ जायगा ।

हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

२२ **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार उन देशों के साथ भी अंग्रेजी में पत्र व्यवहार करती है जिन की राज भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक आदेश दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) यह बात उन देशों के व्यवहार पर निर्भर करती है । उन के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में होता है या स्थानीय भाषा में ।

(ख) और (ग). बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हिन्दी जानने वाले योग्य कर्मचारियों की कमी है क्योंकि उन देशों के विदेश कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कोई नहीं जानता । इसलिये फ़िलहाल, भारतीय मिशनों को इन देशों की सरकारों के साथ या तो अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार करना पड़ता है या स्थानीय भाषा में ।

नई दिल्ली में मुनीरका गांव के पास बनाये गये क्वार्टर

२३. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री राम गरीब :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में मुनीरका गांव के पास लगभग पांच हजार सरकारी मकान बन कर तैयार हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का अलाटमेंट अब तक क्यों नहीं किया जा सका ;

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों के न दिये जाने से इन के बनने से अब तक सरकार को किराये की लगभग कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी है ; और

(घ) उन की अलाटमेंट करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं तथा उन्हें जल्दी ही दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चंदा) : (क) से (घ). १२०० एकड़ वाले क्षेत्र में (मुनीरका गांव के पास) ४२२० मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है और अभी तक ये मकान सब प्रकार से पूरे नहीं बने हैं । लकड़ी का काम, आन्तरिक स्वच्छता, पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने और सड़कें बनाने का काम इस समय हो रहा है । बस्ती से बाहर जाने वाली मल निकास नाली और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने का काम भी दिल्ली नगर निगम ने शुरू कर दिया है । इस प्रकार अभी तक ये मकान निवास के लिये तैयार नहीं हुए हैं । इन के नियतन (अलौटमेंट) में विलम्ब और उस के फलस्वरूप होने वाली हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी में कूटनीतिज्ञों के पारपत्र

२४. **श्री क० भें० मालवीय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कूटनीतिज्ञों के पारपत्र (डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट) आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में ही छापे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में इस पर अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी भी छापी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ; और

(यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं । वर्तमान पासपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में हैं और पासपोर्टधारी के निजी ब्यौरे और पासपोर्ट के नम्बर से सम्बद्ध मद अंग्रेजी और फ्रांसीसी—दोनों भाषाओं में हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, । यह किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उम्मीद है कि इस वर्ष के खत्म होने से पहले ही नये पासपोर्ट छप जायेंगे ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cement for Orissa

25. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious difficulty in getting cement in Orissa during the last several months;

(b) what was the quality of cement allotted to Orissa in terms of bags from April to July, 1961;

(c) what was the demand;

(d) whether Government are aware that cement is being sold in black market in Orissa at the rate of Rs. 12 per bag;

(e) what steps Government is proposing to overcome the shortage of cement in the market; and

(f) by what time the cement position is expected to improve?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7,76,000 bags.

(c) 21,39,860 bags.

(d) No specific complaints regarding black market in cement have been received by the Government. However, it is for the State Government to check such malpractices, if any, under the Orissa Cement Control Order, 1958.

(e) and (f). The State Government have increased the quota of cement for public consumption to 3,16,200 bags during the quarter July-September, 1961 from 2,52,000 bags during the quarter April-June, 1961. The scarcity conditions likely to continue for some time till the overall supply position improves when further licensed schemes for manufacture of cement are completed.

Matters before U.N.O.

26. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 453 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state the further progress made in the General Assembly of the U.N.O. on the following items:

(i) Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa;

(ii) Question of race conflicts in South Africa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (i) and (ii). Both these items were discussed during the resumed

15th session of the UN General Assembly, which adopted a resolution on each of them. A copy of each resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix, I annexure Nos. 3 & 4].

In regard to (i) the Government of India addressed the South African authorities again suggesting negotiations, but the only response they have received is an acknowledgement to the letter addressed to the South African Ambassador by our High Commissioner in London. In regard to (ii) Government regret that there has been no response from the South African Government.

As the position in regard to these two problems remains unchanged since they were last discussed by the General Assembly, the Government of India, along with some other countries, have proposed the inclusion of these items again in the Agenda of the 16th session of the General Assembly.

Film on "A Day at Zoo"

27. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 252 on the 20th February, 1961 and state the further progress made on the work of the film "A Day At Zoo"?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The film has been completed.

आकाशवाणी का संस्कृत कार्यक्रम

२८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी ने अपने संस्कृत कार्यक्रमों के बारे में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से जनमत जानने का प्रयत्न किया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में कुछ करना चाहती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी, हां। १९५३-५४ में आकाशवाणी ने संस्कृत कार्यक्रमों के बारे में श्रोताओं के विचारों का सर्वे किया था ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities

29. Shri Nath Pai: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the various countries met in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna in April last under the auspices of the United Nations, to reach agreement on a 'General and Comprehensive International convention on Diplomatic relations and Immunities';

(b) if so, the delegates who represented India; and

(c) what were the main conclusions of this meeting?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Delegation consisted of Shri Arthur S. Lall, Ambassador of India, Vienna, Dr. K. Krishna Rao, Deputy Secretary, Legal & Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs, and Shri A. K. Mitra, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Vienna.

(c) A convention of Diplomatic relations was approved by the Conference and is now to be considered by the individual governments. A copy of the Convention is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library, See* No. LT. 3014/61)

Atomic Power Plant

30. Shri Nath Pai: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan's Businessmen's Convention have forwarded to Government a proposal for setting up of an atomic power plant in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on their proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. It may, however, be added that as reported to the Lok Sabha on 24th March 1961 in reply to Starred Question No. 1102, the Planning Commission has authorised the Department of Atomic Energy to search for a site for the location of a nuclear power station in the Delhi-Punjab-Rajasthan-U.P. area, though no decision to go ahead with such a station has yet been taken. Preliminary investigations have been taken up.

Outlay for Assam for 1961-62

31. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for 1961-62 for Assam State has been decided; and

(b) if so, the amount and the allotment made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Assam Government have reported an outlay of Rs. 18:75 crores for the annual Plan 1961-62, as indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5).

Transmitter at Raipur

32. { Shri Hem Barua: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 39 on the 14th February, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the establishment of a transmitter at Raipur?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The site selected for the transmitter installation on the Raipur—Bilaspur Road has been taken over from the State Government. The Central Public Works Department are proceeding with the work of building construction. Arrangements for the supply of power to the transmitter are being finalised. The transmitting equipment and mast for installation have been received in India. Certain auxiliary equipment has also been indented.

Tax Contributory by Public Sector Enterprises

33. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the contribution by way of income-tax and corporate tax by the public sector enterprises during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Information is not available.

Indo-Ceylon Talks

34. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 517 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to talks on Indo-Ceylon matters at Official level; and

(b) the decisions taken during these talks?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There have been no talks at the official level on Indo-Ceylon matters since Starred Question No. 517 was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 4th March, 1961.

Nehru-Noon Agreement

35. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 519 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to implement the decisions of

Nehru-Noon agreement with regard to transfer of territories between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Necessary steps with regard to the transfer of other territories between India and Pakistan will be taken only after demarcation, which is still in progress, is completed.

Demarcation has so far been completed by placement of pillars in 1671 miles out of 2519 miles of the Indo-East Pakistan border.

Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy

36. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the building of the proposed 300 mw. nuclear power station at Tarapore near Bombay; and

(b) whether any tender from any country has been accepted?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Global tenders for the setting up of the first atomic power station to be located at Tarapur near Bombay have been invited and the last date for the receipt of the tenders is August 31, 1961.

Meanwhile, preparatory work has been taken in hand and the construction of the access road, temporary office building, rest house and wells for temporary water supply is in progress.

Standard for Hot-Rolled Steel

37. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Anda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution is evolving Standard for Hot-rolled Steel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Indian Standards Institution has already published the following standards for hat-rolled structural steel sections:—

(i) IS: 808-1957 Rolled Steel Beam, Channel and Angle Sections,

(ii) IS: 1173-1957 Rolled Steel Sections, Tee Bars; and

(iii) IS: 1252-1958 Rolled Steel Sections, Bulb Angles.

In addition to these standards, an ISI Handbook for Structural Engineers: 1. Structural Steel Sections giving worked out properties of the new structural steel sections has been published to guide the designers in the use of new Sections.

State Trading Corporation

38. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 902 on the 16th March, 1961 and state the progress since made in the construction of a building for State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The Corporation has already paid the cost of the plot. The W.H. & S. Ministry, on the advice of the Defence Ministry, has since suggested that in view of the signal installations in the vicinity, the height of the building should be restricted

to 30'. The question whether the building should be constructed with this restriction is under consideration of the Corporation.

Indian Embassy Official in China

39. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 904 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply to the strong protests made to the Chinese Government regarding the insulting behaviour to which the Personal Assistant to the Indian Ambassador in Peking was subjected to;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reply repeats allegations which we have already rejected.

(c) We do not propose to enter into further correspondence with the Government of China on this subject.

Non-Coking Coal Washeries

40. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 919 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have considered the request of the Ministry of Railways for a special provision for the establishment of washerries for washing non-coking coal for the Railways; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). As stated in the reply given to the Starred Question No. 919 on 16th March, 1961, the Fuel Research Institute was requested to carry out the necessary investigations on a priority basis. The results are awaited.

Indo-Pak Steering Committee

41. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of Indo-Pakistan Steering Committee has been held since the 1st March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and conclusions reached?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

European Common Market

42. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 1363 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have known the precise level of the common tariff on the Industrial goods taken by the six members of the European market;

(b) if so, its effect on the Indian exports; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c): The precise level of the Common external tariff of the European Economic Community on all industrial goods will be known only after the conclusion of the tariff negotiations currently taking place in Geneva. India does not, however, export *industrial goods* to the European Economic Community to any significant extent at present. Consequently, the height of the common external tariff can have but little influence on this trade.

Long-term Credit to Exporters

43. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1367 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined report of the six-man Committee appointed for examining long-term credit to exporters; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The report is still under examination.

Chinese Maps

44. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1371 on the 6th April, 1961 and state the result of diplomatic representations made to foreign countries for reproducing Chinese maps which show some parts of the Indian territories as Chinese?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). Attention of the Governments of USSR, Hungary, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have been drawn to erroneous depiction of India's international boundary in certain maps originating in these countries. The USSR Government have replied that they would look into the matter, while the Hungarian Government have said that they would consider our representation. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had already informed us in 1959 that they would take necessary action.

Improvement in Quality of Printing

45. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1375 on the 6th April, 1961 and state the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to improve the quality of printing and effect economy?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The recommendations of the Committee relating to the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme, setting up of Planning Sections, setting up self-contained Electrical-*cum*-Mechanical Branches in each Press, provision of steel furniture in the Case Rooms and systematic stacking and storage of paper, drill for operatives in the productive branches, revision of the Press Handbook and synchronisation of construction of buildings with installation of machinery and supply of power, have been accepted and are in the process of implementation. The other recommendations are under consideration.

Fertilizer Plants

46. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri P. C. Borooch:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1378 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Fertilizer Industry Survey Mission regarding the designing of fertiliser plants; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The present facilities at Sindri are being developed into a Central Technological Institute where the Planning and Development Organisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India will be located. These will in due course deal with technical problems such as research, process development, designing, process engineering etc. The advice of the Survey Mission will be kept in mind at the time of Planning and execution of fertilizer projects in future.

Co-operative Tea Factory at Kangra

47. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2854 on the 6th April, 1961 and state the progress made, if any, in the establishment of a co-operative Tea Factory at Kangra (Punjab)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): The details of a revised scheme for the establishment of a Co-operative tea factory in Kangra are being worked out by the Punjab Government. It is understood that steps have been taken by the State Government for the registration of the Society for small tea growers and that a drive has been launched for collection of share capital from as many small tea growers as possible. It is expected that the Society will be formed soon.

System of Reporting in Relation to Trade and Industry

48. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 782 on the 13th March 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to make recommendations to simplify, co-ordinate and rationalise the system of reporting in relation to Trade and Industry has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Not yet. The Textile and Coal Industries have been taken up. Except in regard to reports under Company Law, the simplification proposals have been worked out by a representative of the Textile Industry and discussed with the authorities concerned. A large measure of agreement has been reached. The Committee of Direction will meet shortly to consider them. A report will then be made by it to Government which will be placed on the Table of the House. Preliminary work has started on the Coal Industry.

Works Committees

49. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 786 on the 13th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the conclusions of the Seminar on Works Committees which was held at Bombay in January, 1961; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The views expressed at the Seminar have been given consideration by the Central Board for Workers' Education in relation to the educational programme for members of Works Committees.

Film on Removal of Untouchability

50. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1515 on the 13th March, 1961 and state the further progress made in the production of a film on the removal of untouchability?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The script has not yet been finalised.

Industrial Estates in Punjab

51. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4621 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up new Industrial Estates in Punjab

during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6]

Tixtile Mills in Punjab

52. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4003 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered applications received for grant of licences to start textile mills in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The applications are still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

भारत चीन सीमा विवाद संबंधी प्रतिवदन

५३. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अधिकारी दल ने जो रिपोर्ट भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद पर दी थी उस की कितनी प्रतियां अब तक प्रकाशित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रकाशन की कितनी प्रतियां इस देश में और विदेशों में निःशुल्क बांटी गई हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) पांच हजार ।

(ख) विदेशों में लगभग २,४५० प्रतियां और भारत में १३०० ।

भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद संबंधी प्रतिवेदन

५४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद पर भारतीय अधिकारी दल ने जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था क्या उस को किसी विदेशी भाषा में अनुवाद कर के भी छापा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भाषावार उक्त अनुवाद की कितनी कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित की गईं ; और

(ग) उन में से कितनी निःशुल्क बांटी गईं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (ग). पूरी रिपोर्ट केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की गई है । फिर भी, हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशनों ने इस के (हमारे अधिकारी दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के) सारांश का अनुवाद कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी विदेशी भाषाओं में कराया है । इन सारांशों की प्रतियां सभी को निःशुल्क दे दी गई हैं जिन में प्रतिष्ठित लोग और समाचार पत्र आदि भी शामिल हैं ।

Salt Industry

55. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the various decisions taken on the recommendations of the Salt Committee to foster an orderly development of salt industry have been given effect to;

(b) which are the decisions that are still to be implemented;

(c) whether an autonomous central salt board has been set up; and

(d) if so, the precise nature of its constitution and functions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3015/61].

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Films

56. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to review the policy of censoring the foreign films in view of the severe criticism in the press and public;

(b) if so, what are the plans of Government; and

(c) whether they propose to change the entire Censor Board or change the Policy?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद

५७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के उस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है जो उन्होंने १८-२० अप्रैल, १९६१ को चेवरोल (मध्य प्रदेश) में हुए सर्वोदय सम्मेलन के सभापति पद से दिये गये भाषण में दिया था और जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद मध्यस्थ निर्णय द्वारा तय किया जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार इस सवाल को तय करने के लिये पंच-निर्णय को उचित तरीका नहीं समझती ।

Manufacture of Newsprint

58. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to manufacture paper from Bagasse at Bodhan in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the factory is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is being provided for this project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As already stated in reply to Starerd Question No. 1029 answered by me in the Lok Sabha on the 21st December, 1960, the scheme to be undertaken by the NIDC for manufacture of newsprint from Bagasse in Andhra Pradesh has been dropped. The Government of Andhra Pradesh were, however, considering proposal for the establishment of factory for manufacturing paper from Bagasse in their State, but no application under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, has yet been received from them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pondicherry Representation in Parliament

59. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pondicherry State Assembly had urged representation for the people of Pondicherry in the Indian Parliament; and

(b) whether it is proposed to treat Pondicherry State as a constituency for purposes of the General Elections of 1952?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. A resolution passed by the representative Assembly in August, 1960 urges that representation of the people of Pondicherry be provided in the Indian Parliament.

(b) No. Since the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry has not yet taken place, it is not possible to extend such representation to the area.

Fertilizer Plant at Kothagudium

60. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government to transfer the licence granted to them for the establishment of Kothagudium Fertilizer Factory to private party has since been considered;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) the party to whom the licence has been transferred?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A licence has been granted to M|s. Andhra Sugars Ltd., who have proposed to set up the factory in association with M|s. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore) Ltd.

Land Reforms

61. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land reforms in the country are proposed to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the present position in this regard in the different States and Union Territories; and

(c) what amount has been allocated for the purpose for different States| Territories under the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) It has been emphasised in the Third Plan that the land reform programme should be completed with the least delay so as to eliminate any feeling of uncertainty arising out of delays in implementation.

(b) The progress made in the implementation of land reform programmes in the States and Union Territories has been set out in the Third Plan and is given in the brief summary laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3016/61].

Development of Himachal Pradesh

62. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is one of the most industrially and economically backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, what are the special steps proposed in Third Five Year Plan towards improving the economic conditions of the territory; and

(c) how many more industries are proposed to be started there in the near future and which are they?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

उत्तर-प्रदेश को आर्थिक सहायता

६३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री २७ अप्रेल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३९९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०-६१ के वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये स्वीकृत धन राशियों में से प्रत्येक मद में कितना वास्तविक व्यय हो पाया, क्या इस बीच इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) जो मदें पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं हो सकीं क्या उन के कारणों पर भी प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ;

(घ) विभिन्न मदों के लिये १९६१-६२ के वित्तीय वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश को जो धन राशियां स्वीकृत की जाने वाली थीं, क्या उन्हें इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उन का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र): (क) सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या ८]

कुटीर उद्योग

६४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कुटीर उद्योगों के सर्वेक्षण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और जिन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कार्य समाप्त हो गया है उन में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या ९]

झील कुरंजा (गीता कालोनी) का विकास

६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की पुनर्वास बस्ती झील कुरंजा (गीता कालोनी) का कितना विकास किया गया है ; और

(ख) यह विकास कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री दू०शे० नास्कर): (क) और (ख). बरसातीपानी की नालियां तथा गंदी नालिया बना दी गई हैं । जल हस्त द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले नलों द्वारा प्रदान किया जा रहा है । सड़कों तथा रास्तों का कार्य प्रगति पर है और आशा है कि यह मार्च १९६२ तक पूर्ण हो जायगा । गलियों की रोशनी का कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा निष्पादित किया जायेगा जिस के निपटारे के लिये विशेष धनराशि निगम को दे दी गई है । निगम इस कार्य के विषय में विशेष प्राक्कलन तैयार कर रहा है ।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्तियां को दिल्ली नगर निगम को सौंपना

६६. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की किन-किन बस्तियों को दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) शेष बस्तियां कब तक हस्तांतरित कर दी जायेंगी ;

(ग) कौन कौन सी बस्तियां अभी तक दिल्ली नगर निगम को नहीं सौंपी गई हैं ;

(घ) यह हस्तांतरण किस करार के आधार पर किया गया है ;

(ङ) इन बस्तियों के लिये सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर निगम को कितनी राशि दी है ; और

(च) इन बस्तियों में किये गये विकास कार्य का ब्योरा क्या है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नास्कर): (क) से (ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित की गई विविध शरणार्थी बस्तियों की सेवाओं सम्बन्धी स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १ अनुबंध संख्या १०) २७ बस्तियों में से ६ बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जिनकी कुछ नियत सेवायें दिल्ली नगर निगम को सौंपनी शेष हैं । इन ६ बस्तियों में से ६ मे सेवायें पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं और निगम से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हे ले ले । निगम इन को लेने से पहले अपेक्ष्य बिहिताचार को पूर्ण कर रहा है । शेष ३ बस्तियों का कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पास है और यह सम्भवत: मार्च , १९६२ तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) बस्ती की सेवाओं का प्रबन्ध तथा व्यवस्था स्थानीय निकाय का एक सामान्य कृत्य है । शरणार्थी बस्तियों मे सेवाओं के प्रबन्ध करने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार ने ले लिया था । प्रत्येक विशेष सेवा कार्य समाप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग समय समय पर उस सेवा की व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध निगम को हस्तांतरित करता रहा है । जहां निगम ने किसी सेवा को इस कारण से लेने से इन्कार किया कि वह नगर स्तर से कम है, वह विशेष सेवा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अपेक्षित स्तर पर लाई गयी और निगम को सौंप दी गयी या विशेष निधि निगम को इस प्रयोजन के लिये दी गयी इस बारे में अभी तक निगम को लग भग ३० लाख रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है ।

(च) सड़कें, रास्ते, बरसाती पानी की नलियां, गन्दी नालियां और गलियों की रोशनी का उपबन्ध हो चुका है वे क्षेत्र जिनमें ट्रंक लाइन डाल दी गई है वहां सीवेज तथा पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध भी कर दिया गया है ।

Quarters in Gole Market Area

67. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government quarters in Gole Market area were declared unfit for human occupation in 1957 and 1958;

(b) if so, whether the very same quarters were re-allotted in 1960 and 1961 without effecting any repairs; and

(c) if so, what is the total loss sustained by Government for keeping these quarters vacant?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Only such quarters as are in a relatively better condition are allotted for temporary use but not for regular occupation.

(c) Until the quarters are in a fit condition for regular allotment, the

question of loss of revenue does not arise. Repairs to these quarters could not be undertaken so far as proposals for replanning of the D.I.Z. area were not finalised. Expenditure on repairs would have been infructuous if the quarters were to be demolished shortly afterwards. After it has become clear that these quarters are outside the first phase of redevelopment of this area, the estimate for their repairs has been sanctioned.

Retrenchment in Rehabilitation Ministry

68. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Rehabilitation Ministry retrenched so far have been provided with alternative employment;

(b) if not, the total number of those not employed;

(c) the total number retrenched so far; and

(d) the number likely to be retrenched in 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, some of them have been provided with alternative employment through the Special Cell of Directorate General Employment and Training and some others have secured employment through their own efforts.

(b) The figure is not available but our information is that the bulk of those retrenched have been re-employed either through the Special Cell or through their own efforts. 1,723 persons were re-employed through the Special Cell.

(c) 2,624.

(d) 565.

Implementation of Recommendations of Sugar Wage Board

69. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board have not yet been implemented in Sugar mills in Balrampur and Tulsipur, U.P.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Both the Mills are reported to have implemented the recommendations except those relating to payment of retaining allowance, for the off-season 1960, on the enhanced wages. The management is being persuaded to implement this remaining part of the recommendations also.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Boundary Agreement with Pakistan

70. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a discussion between the officials of the Punjab Government with West Pakistan Government was held at Lahore in May this year regarding the boundary agreement concluded in January, 1960;

(b) if so, what points were discussed in the meeting; and

(c) with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). At this meeting the main question discussed was the Observation Towers that the two sides have constructed near Punjab-West Pakistan border. No agreement was reached. The matter will be taken up

again at the Indo-Pak. Conference to revise Ground Rules on the Indo-West Pakistan border, scheduled for later this month.

Art Silk Yarn

72. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1274 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) the value of art silk yarn for which import lincences have been issued during the half year ending March, 1961, for actual users and established importers in Madras State; and

(b) what percentage of art silk yarn required by handloom industry in Madras State is allotted from the indigenous production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) (i) Actual users Nil.

(ii) Established importers Rs. 1,05,146.

(b) This is estimated at about 24 per cent.

Industrial Estate in Manipur

73. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for the establishment of an Industrial Estate in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the site proposed for the purpose, the amount provided and the nature of small industries to be set up in the Estate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The scheme of providing an industrial estate in Manipur State is in the planning stage and no decision has yet been taken regarding the site or scope of the proposed estate.

Cellulose Industry

74. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pulp and Cellulose industry is being set up in Manipur in the public sector in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether details of the scheme have been worked out?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received so far either in Public or in Private Sector.

U.S. Companies in India

75. Shrimmati Renu Chakaravartty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new U.S. companies which have started business in India in collaboration with Indians and independently during 1956—61;

(b) the names of the main industries in which such companies have been started;

(c) the percentage of capital sharing between Indian and U.S. Partners;

(d) what are the special safeguards prescribed to protect Indian interests; and

(e) whether Governmment have invested any capital in those joint collaboration firms?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the period 1-4-1956 to 31-3-1961 consents have been given to 24 new issues of capital in which participation by U.S. companies was proposed. This, however, does not include cases of technical collaboration only between U.S. and Indian Companies approved by the Government of India.

(b) The activities of these new companies started with U.S. capital participation cover a wide field, including

manufacture of automobile ancillaries, surgical and pharmaceutical products, pulp and paper, ferro manganese and other alloys, aluminium, cement, synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, artifical silk or rayon, Forge shop, carbon black, antibiotics, electrical equipments etc.

(c) The structure of capital participation between American and Indian interests varies from company to company but generally U.S. participation has been on a minority shareholding basis. However, only in very few out of the 24 cases mentioned above, the U.S. firms hold majority shares.

(d) The policy in regard to foreign investments has been clearly stated in the Prime Minister's statements in Parliament on 6th April 1949. Before approving of arrangements for collaboration, the different aspects of such arrangements are carefully scrutinised in Committee specifically set up for the purpose. In this scrutiny importance is attached to the arrangements proposed for the training of Indian technicians and executives in all aspects of production and managements. Further, where a phased programme of manufacture is proposed, emphasis is placed on the rapid build-up of indigenous production.

(e) Government has not invested in any of these joint collaboration firms.

Industrial Estate at Mangalore

76. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the construction of buildings required for the Industrial Estate at Mangalore in Mysore State; and

(b) the time by which the construction and other arrangements would be ready for the actual commencement of the working of the Estate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The sanction for establishing the Industrial Estate at Mangalore was accorded on the 6th June, 1958. Proceedings for the acquire of land for the Estate town about a year. as the enhanced rate of compensation of land had to be settled. Tenders for the construction work of the Estate were then invited and after completing the prescribed procedure, construction work was started by the selected tenders.

(b) Construction work of 'C' and 'D' type blocks of 4 units each is nearing completion. Applications for allotment of these work sheds are being scrutinized by the State Government and will be finalized shortly. It may take three months more for the actual commencement of working of the Estate after allottees fit up their machinery, etc.

Loss in Production due to Power Cut

77. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was taken as to the loss of production in the engineering, jute and cotton industries of West Bengal due to power cut in April and May, 1961; and

(b) if so, what loss was incurred in terms of money?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonus for Plantation Workers

78. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement on bonus between the employers and workers in plantation industry has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of bonus decided?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) An agreement

has recently been reached between employers and workers for payment of bonus in plantations of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961.

(b) Under the Agreement, each company has to allocate in each of these years, a sum equal to 14% of its profits in that year for distribution as bonus among its workmen, clerical and medical staff. The Agreement also provides for payment, subject to certain conditions, of a minimum bonus of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 in Assar Valley and West Bengal, by companies making losses or inadequate profits in a year.

Output of Toilet Goods

79. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the toilets output of toilet goods has increased in 1960;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10% approximately.

(c) To meet the increase in demand.

Rickshaw Pullers in Tripura

80. Shri Dasarath Deb: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** to be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rickshaw pullers in Tripura;

(b) whether Government has any scheme for the improvement of the condition of these rickshaw pullers; and

(c) if so, the outline of such schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 2,503 approximately.

(b) and (c). No complaint or suggestion has been received. However a scheme for setting up Co-operative Societies of Rickshaw Pullers was circulated to State Governments and Union Territories by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, but the Tripura Administration has reported that the Rickshaw Pullers are not interested in the said scheme.

Discrimination in Various Categories of Employees in I.F.S.

81. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination in various categories of employees of IFS (B) with regard to interval of their stay in India pending posting in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove this discrimination?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. The period of stay at Headqurters and frequency of posting abroad, however, differ from one grade to another, depending upon the number of posts of a particular grade at headquarters, as compared to those in Missions abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Land for Retired Army Personnel

82. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3057 on the 11th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether rules have been framed for governing the condition of grant of land to retired army personnel; and

(b) whether allotment of such land has been made with proprietary and transferable rights?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). All the rules governing allotment enunciated in the Land Resettlement Manual which are applicable to other displaced land claimants, are also applicable to the cases of retired army personnel. There were however, some areas specially reserved for allotment to retired army personnel under a Ministry of Defence Scheme. A statement containing the principal additional rules governing allotment in these areas is given below. Permanent rights are given, after due verification, to all allottees who have been allotted land on quasi-permanent basis.

STATEMENT

(i) Allotments were to be made in the Districts of allocation;

(ii) In selecting allottees, preference was given to the following:—

(a) to qualified claimants who had received no temporary allotment:

(b) to qualified claimants whose sons or brothers were serving in Jammu & Kashmir areas; and

(c) those who had won gallantry awards in World War II.

(iii) No one entitled to receive more than 50 Standard Acres was to get allotment in a village earmarked for Defence Personnel;

(iv) Where a suburban village or a village carrying additional valuation was selected, allotment was subject to the additional valuation;

(v) In the case of personnel given land in the selected villages, the rules of grading were not insisted upon.

भारत-पाक करार को लागू करना

८३. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में भारत और पाकिस्तान के पुनर्वास मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन अचल सम्पत्ति के झगड़े के सिलसिले में हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सम्मेलन मे क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) (क) जी नहीं । यह सम्मेलन दो देशों मे चल सम्पत्ति के करार के परिपालन के विषय में हुआ था ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय सम्पादक को राष्ट्रमंडलीय पुरस्कार

८४. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास से निकलने वाले 'हिन्दू' के उप-सम्पादक श्री कृष्णमाचारी बलरामन् को इस वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा कोई पुरस्कार दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुरस्कार का नाम क्या है और उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । जर्नेलिस्टिक फ्रेटरनिटी, सिगमा डेल्टा ची ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र के समाचार बहुत अच्छी तरह प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उन्हे पुरस्कार दिया है । इस पुरस्कार में एक कांसे की तख्ती, एक प्रशस्ति (साईटेशन) और ५०० डालर थे ।

Sixth Summer Drama Festival

85. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of performances staged during the Sixth Summer Drama Festival in Delhi organised by Song and Drama Division, language-wise;

(b) the amount spent on each of the theatrical troupes;

(c) whether there are any proposals to start such Theatrical Festivals in the States; and

(d) the procedure of selection of the troupes and fixing of the remuneration?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) (a) and (b). Two separate statements are laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11 and 12].

(c) The Central Government have no such proposals.

(d) Generally, troupes sponsored by the State Governments are included in the programme of the festival. Well-known professional or amateur troupes are also invited independently by the Song & Darama Division. In the former case, the remuneration settled by the State Government concerned is shared between the State Government and the Division equally. In the latter case, remuneration is settled by negotiation, keeping in view the standing of the troupe and the distance of its headquarters from Delhi. The remuneration includes daily allowance @ Rs. 10/- per head, including 1/2 day each for arrival and departure and one day each for stage rehearsal and performance in Delhi; cost of production generally upto Rs. 250 per production, and the railway freight for transportation of necessary sets and equipment.

Soap Manufacturers

86. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased ot state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to institutions for Soap Manufacturing by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State-wise, and year-wise, for the States of Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra since 1956-57 to date;

(b) the particulars of the institutions and the respective amounts of assistance given, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of soap making institutions have gone into liquidation; and

(d) if so, the particulars of institutions that have closed manufacturing and failed to repay the advances?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3017/61].

(c) and (d). According to the information available so far, only 2 Institutions, one each in Maharashtra and Madras, *viz*, Vidyarthi Sudhar Sangha, Nagpur and the Anandam Harijan Soap Workers Cooperative Cottage Industries Society Ltd., Ranipet, District North Arcot, which received from the Khadi & Village Industries Commission Rs. 6,150/- as grants and Rs. 10,250/-as loans in 1956-57 and Rs. 3,150/- as grants and Rs. 7,250/- as loans in 1958-59 respectively, have gone into liquidiation.

Loss of Explosives in Assam

87. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 5th May, 1961 regarding loss of explosives from C.P.W.D. Store in Margherita, Assam and State:

(a) for what purpose the explosives were given to C.P.W.D.

(b) whether these have been completely lost; and

(c) if so, whether there has been any enquiry into the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) For blasting rocks in

connection with the construction of hill roads.

(b) and (c). No part of the stolen material could so far be recovered by the police who are still investigating the matter.

Yugoslavia Federation of Women's Organisation

88. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publicity Division (Press Relation of the X.P. Division) of the External Affairs Ministry has circulated the news item of an Indian lady joining the Yugoslavia Federation of Women's Organisation in the early part of June, 1961 in the private capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for publishing such news; and

(c) whether the Government of India is bearing the expenses of her joining the organisation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Our Embassies always keep us informed about the visits of prominent Indians to foreign countries and such press releases are generally issued by the Ministry of External Affairs covering their cultural activities.

(c) No.

Export of Cotton

89. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be p'eased to state:

(a) what is the foreign exchange earned in exporting cotton in the year 1960; and

(b) what is our present capacity of exporting cotton and how much do we actually export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 8.14 crores.

(b) During the cotton season 1960-61 it is expected that our exportable surplus would be about 3 lakhs bales valued approximately at Rs. 12 crores. Actual exports are likely to reach that level.

Balance of Trade with West Germany

90. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of adverse balance of trade with West Germany since 1958;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the increasing adverse balance of trade with West Germany?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) India's adverse balance of trade with West Germany was Rs. 79.25 crores in 1958, Rs. 100.92 crores in 1959 and Rs. 94.16 crores in 1960.

(b) The very substantial imbalance in our trade with West Germany has mainly been due to that country being a competitive source of supply of the imports required by us. On the other hand there are import restrictions and high tariffs and internal taxes in West Germany in respect of some commodities which India is in a position to export.

(c) Besides pressing the West German Government to remove quantitative restrictions and consider a reduction of tariffs and internal taxes, efforts have been made to develop exports through a special trade promotion organisation established in Frankfurt in 1959.

Employment of West Pakistan Displaced Persons in Assam

91. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have taken up small industries or started any to give employment to the West Pakistan displaced persons;

(b) whether any aid has been given by the Centre for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the aid given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loan for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

92. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the loan advanced for rehabilitation purposes through the Punjab Government to the displaced persons from West Pakistan has been realized so far; and

(b) the balance still due?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 1071.46 lakhs upto 31st March, 1961.

(b) Rs. 567.80 lakhs.

Education of Displaced Persons in Punjab

93. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent annually from 1947 to 1960 on all types of education for displaced persons in Punjab year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): The information has been called for from the Government of Punjab, when received, it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Migration of Non-Muslims from Pakistan

94. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims who have migrated from East and West Pakistan to India during the year 1961-62 so far month-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement giving details of migration is given below:

STATEMENT

Month 1961	From East Pakistan	From West Patkistan	Total
January .	679	118	797
February .	909	153	1,062
March . .	876	231	1,107
April . .	741	240	981
May . .	927	391	1,318
June . .	882	391	1,273
GRAND TOTAL			6,538

Issue of Passports to Indians to Visit Canada and U.S.A.

95. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians who have been issued passports to visit Canada and the U.S.A. during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The following are the figures of passports issued during the two years:

	1959—60	1960—61
Canada : .	4774	6668
U. S. A. :	6729	9689

Economic Mission to Africa

96. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an economic mission is proposed to be sent to Africa;

(b) if so, what is the main purpose of the proposed visit; and

(c) what will be the composition of the mission?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Resin Industry in Punjab

97. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab demanded some assistance from the Centre for starting or developing the Resin Industry during the year 1958-59, 1959-60; and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports to Denmark

98. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of exports to Denmark, if any, during 1959 and 1960; and

(b) how is the export trade of India to that country likely to be affected by Denmark joining the European Free Trade Association?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) *India's exports to Denmark:*

1959	Rs. 233 lakhs
1960	Rs. 180 lakhs

(b) The effect of Denmark's membership of the European Free Trade Association on India's export trade is not likely to be significant because:

(i) Under the rules of the EFTA, each member country is free to retain its individual customs tariffs against third countries, and

(ii) The other members of the EFTA offer little competition to India's export products and commodities in the Danish market.

Custodian General of Evacuee Property

99. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleashed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an important law point, whether the Custodian General is competent to review the orders of his predecessor or seek powers under General Clauses Act or Section 6 of the Evacuee Property Act, was referred by the Custodian General to the Ministry for clarification; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, in how many cases the powers were delegated or permission granted on each respective point and how many cases are still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Diesel Engines and Pumps

100. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for India in Singapore had of late conducted a market survey of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya;

(b) if so, whether the survey revealed good marketing prospects for diesel engines and pumps there; and

(c) what action has since been taken by the Government of India to capture the market?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report has already been circulated among the diesel engines and pump manufacturers in India and they have been asked to intensify their efforts for stepping up exports. Teams are also being sent by the Engineering Export Promotion

Council for detailed study, negotiations of business, appointment of agents, setting up of after sales service etc. Diesel Engines and Pumps were also exhibited at our recent Exhibition in Singapore.

Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose

101. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has granted a licence to a Gujerat firm for the manufacture of sodium carboxy methyl cellulose on a considerably large scale;

(b) if so, what is the name and licensed production capacity of the firm; and

(c) whether this will be the first firm to produce methyl cellulose in the country on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M|s. Sardesai Brothers, Ltd., Ahmedabad and M|s. Cellulose Products of India Ltd., Ahmedabad have been licensed under the Industries Act to manufacture Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose, with a capacity of 1200 tons and 1500 tons per annum respectively.

(c) M|s. Sardesai Brother Ltd., is the first firm to produce carboxy Methyl Cellulose in the country.

Tea Promotional Works

102. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea promotional works undertaken by India, both within the country and outside, have been drastically cut during the recent year;

(b) if so, how do the figures for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 compare with one another; and

(c) what specific items of work were undertaken for tea promotion both internally and in foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Expenditure on internal and external promotion for tea during the last three years has been as follows:—

	1958—59 Rs.	1959—60 Rs.	1960—61 Rs.
Tea Promotion in India .	32,21,188	24,01,707	18,22,948*
Tea Promotion outside India:			
Contribution to Tea Councils	39,16,312	41,46,314	21,73,878*
Other expenditure on external promotion	4,09,269	4,26,457	10,26,200*
	43,25,581	45,72,771	32,00,078

(*Figures for 1960-61 are only provisional)

The figures for tea promotion outside India do not in fact reflect any curtailment of activities. The reduction in expenditure has been mainly due to reduced contributions to the Tea Councils of USA, Canada and West Germany consequest on the revision of the basis on which contributions were made by the participants.

Internal promotion also continues but its activities have been given a new orientation. A large number of internal promotion staff has been switched on to adivsory services in canteens in large industrial establishments. These canteens bear a substantial part of the salary and allowances of the staff.

(c) *Important Internal Promotion activities*

(i) Advisory service to industrial canteens by deputing Tea Board's staff for a period;

(ii) Maintaining Tea Centres and Tea Buffets;

(iii) Participation in exhibitions.

Important External Promotion activities

(i) Continuation of joint promotion through the Tea Councils in USA, Canada and West Germany in collaboration with Ceylon and the local tea trade and in the Irish Tea Council with the local tea trade;

(ii) The setting up of the Tea Board's offices in the U.K. USA, Australia and UAR to look after the interests of Indian tea in those countries. Similar offices will be opened in West Germany and Iraq;

(iii) Participation in foreign exhibitions;

(iv) Sponsoring visit of Trade Delegations to India;

(v) Opening of a Tea Centre in Cairo; and

(vi) Introduction of a pure Indian pack in Australia.

Import of Hand-made Paper

103. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hand-made paper imported in the country during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the quantity of such paper produced in our country during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Six cwts. of hand-made and mould-made paper were imported during the year 1960-61. Statistics in regard to the year 1961-62 are not yet available.

(b) During the 1960-61 and 1961-62 (up to 30-6-61) 880.12 and 185.2 tons of hand-made paper, respectively, were produced by the various units assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Ambar Charkhas in Punjab

104. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Punjab State during 1961-62 so far;

(b) the number of charkhas which are in operation; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) On the basis of the reports so far received, 41 Ambar Charkhas have been distributed in Punjab State during 1961-62 up to the end of June, 1961.

(b) It is roughly estimated that out of 20,973 Charkhas so far distributed in Punjab State, 12,584 were in operation on 30th June, 1961.

(c) 0.15 lakhs lbs. of Ambar Yarn were produced during the quarter ending June, 1961.

Import of Watches

105. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of watches imported from foreign countries during the period from January 1961 to June 1961; and

(b) the total foreign exchange allowed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The number and value of Watches (Stop watches, wrist watches and others including clocks with watch movements) imported into India during January—March, 1961 are given below:—

Figures beyond March, 1961 are not yet available.

Number	Value (Rs.)
15,600	5,87,000

Plan Publicity

106. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount of money spent on Plan publicity by Delhi Administration during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The required information is as follows:—

1960-61	Rs. 68,306
1961-62 ... (Upto 30th June)	Rs. 1,235

Import Licences

107. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many firms have been black-listed for indulging in mal-practices in obtaining export and import licences in 1961 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): 44 (upto 20th July 1961).

Loans to Co-operative Societies

108. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has recently sent a scheme for giving working capital loans to primary co-operative societies from cess funds;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre;

(c) the action taken in the matter by the Centre; and

(d) what is the Central assistance received by the State in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Punjab and Second Five Year Plan

109. Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount set apart for Punjab State for the Second Five Year Plan has been spent in full; and

(b) if not, what is the short-fall?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Figures of actual State Plan expenditure in 1960-61 are still awaited.

Employment of Educated Persons

110. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour & Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more educated registered unemployed were employed during the first half of 1961 as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, the number in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b)

State	Number of educated persons placed in employment during January to June.	
	1960	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh .	4,177	6,150
Assam . . .	316	394
Bihar . . .	1,182	2,371
Delhi . . .	1,594	1,885
Gujrat . .	2,165	3,182
Himachal Pradesh .	287	294
Jummu & Kashmir.	112	133
Kerala . . .	2,113	2,941
Madhya Pradesh .	1,484	3,674
Madras . .	6,190	7,378
Maharashtra . .	5,837	7,970
Manipur . .	76	283
Mysore . .	3,299	5,016
Orissa . .	751	1,649

(1)	(2)	(3)
Pondicherry .	14	35
Punjab . .	4,314	7,058
Rajasthan .	3,277	3,881
Tripura .	244	149
Uttar Pradesh	5,419	12,265
West Bengal	1,330	1,931
TOTAL ALL INDIA .	44,181	68,639

Unemployed in Delhi

111. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the registered unemployed during the first quarter of 1961 in Delhi; and

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates registered durig the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

(a)	No. of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi as at the end of the month .
January 1961	59,759
February, 1961	59,015
March 1961 .	58,239

(b)	Number registered during January-March 1961
Graduates .	1,018
Intermediates	520
Matriculates .	4,871

Triveni Engineering Works Ltd.

112. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Triveni Engineering Works Ltd., have been incorporated in India by Bookers, a leading British industrial group, in collaboration with the Sawhney Organisation of India with a capital of £450,000 of which Bookers will hold 50 per cent;

(b) whether Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan the Retired Chief Justice of India, is one of the members of the Board of Directors;

(c) the manufacturing capacity of the Triveni Engineering Works Ltd.; and

(d) the location of the new company?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the industrial lincence issued to the company, it is expected to manufacture, on single shift basis, engines, turbines and other machinery for sugar and paper industries totalling Rs. 155 lakhs a year.

(d) The registered office of the company is situated at National Insurance Building, 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Refugee Huts on Raipur-Jagdalpur Road

113. Shri Kistaiya: Will the **Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) why a number of huts have been erected by the road side from Raipur to Jagdalpur where no refugees reside;

(b) what is approximate expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the same huts can be allowed to be utilised by the local tribal people, if they need?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (c). Works Centres were planned along N.H. 43 and other roads and near settlement areas in Dandakaranya to provide work-*cum*-shelter to displaced persons till such time as

they could be moved to village sites for rehabilitation. Up till now about 3,000 families of displaced persons have arrived in Dandakaranya. Notices have been issued during the last few months to another 15,000—20,000 camp families in West Bengal. Till the problem of these families has been resolved, it is not considered advisable to allow the use of these Centres to others including tribals.

(b) The total expenditure booked on Work Centres between Charama and Jagdalpur on N.H. 43 was Rs. 8,16,034/- upto the end of March, 1961.

Transfer of National Highway No. 43 from Dandakaranya Development Authority to P.W.D.

114. Shri Kistaiya: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 43 from Raipur to Jagdalpur is going to be transferred from Dandakaranya Development Authority to P.W.D. again;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) during the transition period which Department will maintain the same road?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The National Highway No. 43 from Raipur to Jagdalpur was initially taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority from the Government of Madhya Pradesh with a view to provide employment to the displaced settler families till such time as they could be moved to village sites for permanent rehabilitation. However, with the change in policy, according to which, the settlers were only to be employed on works directly connected with their own rehabilitation, and due to shortage of engineering personnel and good contractors, it was decided to hand back this portion of N.H. 43 to the State Government. The matter was again discussed in the 21st meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority held at Calcutta on the 27th July, 1961. It was decided that the portion of N.H. 43 from mile 66 to 144 should be handed back to the State Government and the Dandakaranya Development Authority should continue to look after the stretch from Kondagaon to the Orissa border (mile 144 to 198).

हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिये की गई व्यवस्था

११५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री २ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२९९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कर्मचारी मुआवजा एक्ट और न्यूनतम मजूरी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में कार्यवाही करने के लिये जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसे ज्ञात करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२९९ में जो सूचना मांगी गई थी वह वेतन अदायगी कानून एवं न्यूनतम वेतन कानून के बारे में थी । कर्मचारी मुआविजा कानून का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारें करती है । न्यूनतम वेतन कानून के सम्बन्ध में भी स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के अलावा बाकी सब कामों के लिये इस कानून के प्रशासन काम राज्य सरकारों का है । इस कानून के अधीन आने वाले दावों की सुनाई और निर्णय के लिये राज्य सरकारों ने अपने क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किये हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी अपने क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये उन्हीं अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया है । हिन्दी माध्यम के लिये संबंधित राज्यों में अन्य विभागों को जिन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है, वे उपरोक्त दो कानूनों के अन्तर्गत आनेवाले मामलों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाई के लिये भी प्राप्त हैं ।

श्रमविधियों को लागू न करना

११६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन तथा प्रवर्तन प्रभाग को गत छः मास में श्रम विधियों, पंचाटों और मध्यस्थ निर्णयों के कार्यान्वित न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की गई ;

(ग) कितने मामले राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गये और

(घ) सरकार ने उनकी प्रगति पर नजर रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : **जनवरी १९६१ से जून १९६१ तक**

(क) १०३ जिन पर कार्रवाई की जरूरत थी ।

(ख) ८२ ।

(ग) २१ ।

(घ) जिन महत्वपूर्ण मामलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को भेजती है उनकी जांच करने और उल्लंघनों को ठीक करवाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को लिखती है । राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह भी दी जाती है कि उल्लंघन संबंधी मामले कर्मचारियों या नियोजकों के संगठनों के संबंधित केन्द्रीय दफ्तर के ध्यान में लाये जायें और यदि जरूरत हो तो मामला राज्य की त्रि-दलीय प्रवर्तन समिति के सामने रखा जाय । जहां कहीं राज्य सरकारें चाहती हैं, केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन और पवर्तन प्रभाग भी संबंधित संगठनों को लिखता है । इस प्रकार यह प्रभाग उल्लंघनों को ठीक करवाने में राज्यों के प्रयत्नों को सफल बनाता है ।

श्रमिकों के मामलों का न्यायालय के बाहर निबटाया जाना

११७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मुल्यांकन तथा प्रवर्तन प्रभाग ने इस साल अब तक न्यायालय के बाहर निर्णय कराने के लिये कितने मामले लिये और उनमें से कितने को सफलता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों के संगठन भी अपने अपने क्षेत्र में इस तरह के मामले तय करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) अब तक केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रवर्तन प्रभाग ने ४४ मामले अदालतों के बाहर तय करवाने के वास्ते लिये हैं । इनमें से २१ मामलों में सफलता मिली । इस साल ४ मामले लिये गये थे लेकिन उनके तय करने में कामयाबी नहीं मिली ।

(ख) हां ।

(ग) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों ने अदालत के बाहर निर्णय के लिये ६६ मामले लिये थे उनमें १५ में सफलता मिली ।

घरेलू नौकरों का कल्याण

१२८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घरेलू नौकरों के कल्याण के लिये सरकार ने जो रोजगार दफ्तर

खोला है उसमें जनवरी, १९६१ से अब तक कितने लोगों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराय हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने में मदद दी गई है; और

(ग) उन जगहों की संख्या क्या है जिन की सूचना नियोजकों ने इस दफ्तर को जनवरी, १९६१ से अब तक भेजी है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) ४२ ।

(ख) १० ।

(ग) १०२ ।

राजनैतिक मिशनों द्वारा नगरपालिका को देय धन

११९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को यह लिखा है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित विदेशी दूतावासों से बिजली और पानी का कोई कर न लिया जाये

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने इस संबंध में अपना निर्णय बता दिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Production and Sale of Woollen Blankets

120. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy given on the production and sale of Woollen Blankets (Kambals) by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission since 1954-55 to-date annually in Mysore, Madras. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States; and

(b) the number of Blankets (Kambals) produced and sold annually since 1954-55 to-date in each of the above States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As the accounts of subsidy are kept for all woollen articles and as no separate accouts are maintained for Kambals only, the required information is not available.

Pilferage of Property

121. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstared Question No. 4681 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of pilferage of their properties lying with Estate office are reported by the owners; and

(b) what is the amount claimed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Only in one case a report of alleged pilferage was received but it was found, on investigation, to be entirely baseless.

(b) Rs. 600/-.

Cotton Mills in Jammu

122. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is being accepted to set up a cotton mill in Jammu in private sector; and

(b) if so, what is the capacity of the spindles and other details?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Jammu and Kashmir Governmet's proposal for the establishmet of a cotton textile mill has been accepted in principle.

(b) Final details of the proposal have not yet been received.

Coffee Crop

123 **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:.**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record coffee crop this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against actual receipts of 49,506 Metric tonnes of coffee consisting of 25,379 tonnes Plantation, 6,748 tonnes Arabica Cherry and 17,379 tonnes Robusta received during the year ending June, 1960, a quantity of 66,648 tonnes of Coffee, consisting of 28,894 tonnes of Plantation, 10,036 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 27,718 tonnes of Robusta have been received into the pool upto the end of June, 1961.

Tea Association of India

124. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Association of India at its fifth annual general meeting held in June, 1961 at Calcutta pointed to the inadequacy of transport facilities available to tea industry, and the inadequacy of publicity for Indian tea abroad and also suggested a thorough investigation into the irrigational facilities for tea gardens and relaxation of tax burden to the tea industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) *Transport facilities*: The Presidentail address itself expressed satisfaction at the fact that large amounts have been set apart by the Assam and West Bengal Governments for improvements of road communications during the Third Plan Period. Nevertheless, the Board has drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to these matters.

While the Board has not received any major complaint about the difficulties in the despatch of teas to Calcutta from West Bengal or Assam the Railways have introduced a system of guaranteed delivery of tea traffic from Siliguri District to sealdah, Chitpur, Howrah and Calcutta port area within 8 to 10 days of booking. This scheme has mostly proved to be very popular with the planters in general. Apart from this scheme, the North-East Frontier Railway authorities have this year issued orders to their officers at Katihar, and Alipurdhuar Junction to make available wagons for loading teas within two days from the date of registration.

More than 80% of the teas produced in Assam are sent by steamer. The special tea services of Steamer Companies—for which no additional charges are made—deliver consignments at Calcutta within 8 days of booking at distant places like Niamati, Jorhat etc.

As regards increase in freight, the Steamer Companies have at the instance of the Central Government agreed not to increase the freight by more than 5%.

(2) *Publicity for Indian tea abroad*: The following measures have been taken by the Tea Board.

(i) Participation in the Exhibitions sponsored by the Government of India;

(ii) On suitable occasions pure Indian blends have been presented to those likely to influence the consumption of Indian tea;

(iii) Presentation of Indian tea through Offices of Air-India International.

(iv) Supply of free tea to industrial canteens in Switzerland to serve tea to their workers;

(v) Steps to appoint its Officer on the Continent to look after the interests of Indian tea in Europe are being taken;

(vi) Tea Advisers have been appointed in the U.K., Australia, U.S.A., and Egypt; and

(vii) A Tea Centre has already been opened in Cairo. All the activities in this sphere is surveyed by the Board's Export Promotion Committee assisted by Regional Panels which include members from the tea trade also, who give expert advice.

(3) *Irrigational facilities*: Under its Hire Purchase Tea Machinery Scheme, the Board has been accepting applications from tea gardens for the purchase of sprinkler irrigation equipment. The Board has also been giving all assistance to tea gardens for the importation of irrigational equipment.

The Board is also approaching the State Governments concerned to embark upon a comprehensive survey of the problem of irrigation.

(4) *Taxation in tea idustru.* The tax structure of the tea industry is constantly under review.

Minsar village under Chinese occupation

125. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1936 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any fresh documents have been received from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia regarding Minsar village now under the occupation of the Chinese;

(b) if so, the details of those documents;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether any attempts have been made to secure the said documents; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is not clear what specific documents are being referred to. Government are not aware that any additional documentary evidence on Minsar village is in the possession of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. It may be recalled that conclusive documentary evidence has been produced on Minsar at the officials' talks (vide Officials' Report). If any further evidence is available Government would be glad to receive and study it.

Calcutta Broadcast

126. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta broadcast of All India Radio is not clear in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no Station of AIR, including Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which is strong enough to be heard throughout the country, excepting Delhi. Delhi, being the centre for External Services broadcasts, has got high power transmitters which can go throughout the country, beyond 1,000 miles or so.

It is practically impossible to make Calcutta or other similar zonal Stations

like Bombay and Madras powerful enough to be heard in Delhi. The cost would be very high and the intention has always been that they should be heard well in the region in which they are situated and for which they are meant. However, effort is made to make them as powerful as possible.

Industrial Development of Himachal Pradesh

127. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount allotted to the Himachal Pradesh, for its industrial development during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The total amount allotted to the Himachal Pradesh for its Industrial development during 1960-61 and 1961-62 is as follows:—

1960-61	Rs. 22,94,550
1961-62	Rs. 43,90,795

Manufacture of Car Components

128. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study team has recently been sent abroad for studying low cost methods for manufacture of car components; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their tour?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Governmen of India have not sent any team for studying low cost methods of manufacture of car components. A team to study the productivity aspects of Automobile Anciliary Industries has however been sent abroad by the National Productivity Council. The Team has not yet completed its Study tour.

Extradition Treaty with Pakistan

129. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 489 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the draft Extradition Treaty which was sent to Pakistan Government has been duly signed by them;

(b) if not, whether any objections have been raised;

(c) if so the details thereof;

(d) when this draft was prepared and whether it has the mutual consent; and

(e) the number of cases pending in view of the finalisation of the treaty?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government of Pakistan.

(d) The Government of Pakistan had evinced interest in the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty between India and Pakistan. Accordingly a draft treaty was prepared and forwarded to that Government in December 1959, for their consideration.

(e) Five.

Unsold Stock of Handloom Goods

130. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the Co-operative Sector in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in Orissa; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity of such unsold handloom

goods is rising every year in Orissa during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Orissa

131. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Orissa during the entire Second Five Year Plan period with names of places;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of these industries with break up for each; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Orissa Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tibetan Refugees Settled in Mysore

132. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tibetan refugees who have so far been settled in Mysore State;

(b) the acreage of agricultural land which has been allotted to a Tibetan refugee family there;

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to them besides agricultural lands; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to settle more Tibetan refugees in Mysore and in Kodai Kanal Hills?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). About 2,100 Tibetan refugees have so far been sent to Mysore State for permanent settlement on land in Periyapatna taluk.

(b) Agricultural land to the extent of 5 acres per family is being allotted by the Mysore Government.

(c) No financial assistance in cash is given for resettlement. However, the Tibetan refugees are given free of cost agricultural implements, seeds seedlings, manures and work animals.

(d) It is proposed to settle a total number of 3,000 Tibetans refugees under the Periyapatna settlement scheme of Mysore. We do not have any proposal regarding the settlement of Tibetan refugees in Kodai Kanal Hills.

Resettlement of Tibetan Refugees in Orissa

133. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Orissa for resettling Tibetan refugees in Orissa;

(b) the acreage of land to be made available for the Tibetan refugees in Orissa; and

(c) the area where they are going to be settled?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of Orissa have offered to settle Tibetan refugees in Orissa.

(b) 3,000 acres.

(c) The site will be selected after the current rainy season ends.

Settlement of Tibetan Refugees in Madhya Pradesh

134. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talk was held between the Dalai Lama and the officers of the External Affairs Ministry for resettlement of Tibetan Refugees in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Dalai Lama has agreed to such a proposal; and

(c) if so, the number of Tibetan refugees proposed to be resettled in Madhya Pradesh?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) 1,000 Tibetan refugees are proposed to be settled in the Shahdol District. The Madhya Pradesh Government are working on the scheme.

Compensatory Allowance for work-charged staff

135. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1274 on the 8th March, 1961 and state whether any decision has been taken on the question of grant of compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A proposal for the grant of some allowance to the staff in question is still under examination.

मशीनों आदि का निर्यात

१३६. **श्री अमर सिंह डावर :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में अब तक भारत से कौन-कौन सी मशीनों का कितना निर्यात किया गया है;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या उषा सिलाई की मशीनों और पंखों की विदेशों में बहुत अधिक मांग है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) और (ख). इंजीनियरी की लगभग १२० वस्तुओं का निर्यात, जिनमें पूंजीगर वस्तुयें, निर्माता की वस्तुयें, तथा उपभोक्ता की वस्तुयें शामिल हैं, अफ्रीका, पश्चिमी एशिया, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया, यूरोप, अमरीका तथा न्यूजीलैंड को किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) निर्यात के आंकड़े ब्रांडों के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते ।

Import and Export of Films

137. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films exhibited in foreign countries during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 so far;

(b) the number of foreign films exhibited in India during the same period;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Indian films during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 so far; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned by foreign films shown in India during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Confirmation of C.P.W.D. Workers

138. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 277 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of workers whose lists have been submitted by the *ad hoc* committee for confirmation;

(b) the number actually confirmed by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D.; and

(c) the reasons for delay in issuing confirmation orders by the Chief Engineer?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 2782.

(b) 968.

(c) The delay is mainly due to the fact that the formalities of medical examination and verification of character and antecedents take some time. However, special steps have been taken to get these formalities completed as early as possible.

Seniority Lists in C.P.W.D.

139. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2 on the 14th November, 1960 and state whether the seniority lists in respect of work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. for purposes of confirmation have so far been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The seniority lists in respect of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. for purposes of confirmation are being finalised.

Working Group on Handloom Industry

140. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the Handloom Industry met on 16th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the decisions taken;

(c) what are the recommendations regarding credit facilities for handloom weavers in co-operative sector; and

(d) what are the recommendations regarding rebate?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the question pertains to the Working Group (Study Team) which was set up to enquire into the working of the Handloom Industry. If so, the recommendations made by the Working Group (Study Team) have been accepted in principle by the Central Government vide Resolution No. 4(15)-TEX'C'/59, dated the 5th May, 1961 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I Section I on 5th May, 1961. A copy of the Resolution is attached herewith for ready reference. There was no meeting on the 16th May, 1961.

Government Servants' Colonies

142. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no arrangements in Government servants' residential colonies for the stay of marriage parties, etc. and the inhabitants have to face lot of difficulties; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to tide over this problem?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). No particular accommodation has been built or earmarked in the Government colonies for the stay of marriage parties, etc. However, if any residential accommodation is vacant and is not likely to be allotted immediately it is given to Government servants or Members of Parliament for short periods for celebrating the marriages of their near relatives.

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12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of five of our friends, namely, Sardar Baldev Singh, Shri Bholi Sardar, Shri Bimal Comar Ghose, Shri Bijoy Chandra Das and Shri Purushotamdas Thakurdas.

Sardar Baldev Singh was a sitting Member of this House from Hoshiarpur constituency of Punjab. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the Provisional

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Parliament and the first Lok Sabha during the years 1946 to 1957. He was the Minister of Defence during 1947—52. He passed away at New Delhi on the 29th June, 1961, at the age of 59.

Shri Bholi Sardar was also a sitting Member of this House from Saharsa Reserved Scheduled Castes constituency of Bihar. He passed away at Patna on the 3rd August, 1961, at the age of 43.

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose was also a sitting Member of this House from Barrackpore constituency of West Bengal. He passed away at Calcutta on the 4th August, 1961, at the age of 55.

Shri Bijoy Chandra Das was a Member of the first Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He passed away at Calcutta on the 29th June, 1961, at the age of 49.

Shri Purushotamdas Thakurdas was a Member of the former Central Legislative Assmebly during the years 1923 to 1930. He passed away at Bombay on the 4th July, 1961, at the age of 83.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will kindly join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

May I request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12·03 hrs.

RE: STARRED QUESTION NOS. 44 AND 45

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I sent written requests that Question Nos. 44 and 45 may be taken up. But not one Member from this side has been permitted even one supplementary. Only those Members on the other side have been permitted to put supplementary questions. Those whose names are not there have been permitted to ask supplementary questions. But not one Member sitting on this side has been permitted, in spite of my personal request.

Mr. Speaker: So long as I sit here, I do not make a difference between one Member and another Member. If I am satisfied with hon. Members who put questions I allow them. Whenever I am satisfied that the question has been answered sufficiently, I do not merely allow an opportunity to other Members also to put questions. I do not go on prolonging the questions. Nobody has got a right to say, "I must have been called in preference to some other Members." I am here to satisfy myself that the questions have been answered and the supplementary questions have been put and answered. I was thoroughly satisfied regarding this question.

I am also careful to see that all sections of the House are allowed equal opportunity, except that in some cases I am not able to distribute the time. There is no invidious distinction at all in this matter.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I stood up many times to put a question, but I was not given a chance to put a supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: He must be satisfied that his question is so interesting that other Members have taken it up!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The difficulty is none from this side has been called.

Mr. Speaker: There is no difficulty. The hon. Member will have other opportunities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not even one Member from this side has been called.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; let us proceed to the next item of business.

12.05 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(i) ALLEGED PAKISTANI INFILTRATION INTO ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: There is one Adjournment Motion by Shri Vajpayee. I want to know what exactly is the matter. There is also a Starred Question about it given notice of by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. I have admitted it for answer on the 9th. It is about the grave peril to India's security and integrity posed by planned, large-scale infiltration of Pakistani nationals into Assam and the Government's failure to take effective measures in this regard. May I know what is the position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In so far as I can recollect, there has been no large-scale infiltration in recent months; probably there was some. There has been I believe some infiltration during the last 12 years on a relatively small scale. We have tried to stop it; we have succeeded to some extent; occasionally they come through the border. The Assam Government and the Government of India are taking more effective steps to stop this kind of thing. But I think it will not be correct to say that there has been large-scale infiltration.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I make a submission? According to a conservative estimate, during the last few years, more than six lakh Pakistani Muslims have infiltrated into Assam, and the hon. Prime Minister, in his Press Conference, stated that if during the last 12 years, even five lakhs have come to Assam, that is not large-scale infiltration. May I know the definition of 'large-scale'? Are we to understand that even if lakhs of people come from across the border into Assam and concentrate themselves into Cachar, Goalpara and Nowgong the districts which already have a large Muslim population and that, too with a view to make these districts Muslim majority areas no serious action will be taken by the Government? Even the Chief Minister of Assam had stated that he was thinking of erecting a barbed wire fence on the border. That shows the seriousness of the situation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I respectfully submit that in the guise of asking for information, all kinds of insinuations should not be made; such as the hon. Member is making?

Shri Vajpayee: What sort of insinuation I have made?

Mr. Speaker: He will say it.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I seek your protection. It is for you to define 'insinuation'. I have not made any insinuation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may point out that it is an insinuation—that people are coming there in order to upset the Government and to add to a certain majority of a certain community, etc. These are insinuations which I say, to my knowledge, have no basis in fact in the slightest.

I do not know factually how many have come in. The hon. Member has given certain figures. I do not know where he has got them from. I am not prepared to accept it. I would rather wait, for further enquiries and further examination in detail for the census figures and others. Then we shall accept that figure, whatever it is. I do not think that figure is accurate.

But may I just remind the House of the long-term background of all these areas? I should imagine that for the last 60 or 70 years—I do not know how long, and it may be more—and that is long, long before partition—there has been a continuous movement from the overcrowded parts of old Bengal into Assam. I remember reading in the census report of 1911, i.e., exactly fifty years ago, about the movement from, I think, the district of Mymensingh,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

like an army of ants marching, because Assam was relatively underpopulated while this area was terribly populated.

This has been happening all this time for the last sixty or seventy years and all kinds of devices were adopted in those days—the so-called line system etc—to stop this. To some extent they succeeded; to some extent not. Sometimes the Government of Assam was more vigilant; sometimes it was not. This is a very old problem of population flowing over from an over-crowded area to a less crowded area. Since partition, of course, this over-flow has stopped. An attempt has been made to stop and it has largely been stopped. It may be that some of it still flows where there is a chance and we are still trying to stop it.

As to the actual facts, after examining the census figures and such other information we may get, we shall know the position. But anyhow, it is our purpose and intention to stop this.

Shri Hem Barua: (Gauhati): As a matter of fact, there has never been any large-scale infiltration of Pakistani nationals into Assam. But there has been a steady and sustained inflow of these nationals into that State over long years. Mr. Mulan, the Census Commissioner, said in 1911 that at this rate only one district—Sibsagar—would remain and the other districts would be swamped by these people. But even at present, there are stray cases of inflow of people from East Pakistan. I would not agree with the Prime Minister when he said that the security measures are adequate. The security measures are not adequate. There should be adequate security measures. That is what possibly the Chief Minister of Assam has suggested—the sealing of the border. I would request the Prime Minister to look into this aspect of the matter.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): On the 2nd August, I heard that 49 persons entered at one place—Karimganj sub-division of Assam—and they were imprisoned by the local court till the rising of the court. May I know whether such infiltrators will be more severely dealt with?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I hope my question admitted for the 9th is not being answered now.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him that day.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the census report and the alarming figures given in the census report itself. The percentage of increase in Assam, in particular early this year, has been enormous and has not been explained by any other factor except that there is infiltration.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think that necessarily follows to the extent that the hon. Member thinks. The census people have themselves told us that they want to look into this in greater detail before they can express any opinion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The Prime Minister has given us a certain background to assess this question. May I request him to assess it in the background that it was Mr. Jinnah's intention to get Assam into East Pakistan. Even the Cabinet Mission scheme put Assam into the Muslim majority area composed of Assam and Bengal. It was after a great agitation that Assam could be taken out of that Cabinet Mission proposal. It is against this background that this question has to be judged. We shall arrive at the correct conclusion if we judge it against this background as to how and why the Pakistanis are trying to infiltrate into Assam and what can be the possible object with which they are doing it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly all this has to be kept in mind.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the Government of Assam has approached the Central Government for additional funds so that effective measures can be taken to stop this infiltration?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No question of funds has arisen in this matter. But obviously it is the interest of the Government of India and it is of the Government of Assam to deal with this situation.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think this Parliament early in 1950 or late in 1949 passed an Act—Undesirable Immigrants Prevention Act or something like that. So, even in 1950, the Government took a serious view of the situation. Since then, I want to know why the Government has not been careful about the situation and what action has been taken for the implementation of the Act passed in 1950.

Mr. Speaker: I do not intend calling upon the Prime Minister to get up every time and answer. Let the hon. Members put their questions and then I will call him.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो इतनी तादाद में आदमी आ गये हैं और आसाम में हैं, उनको आसाम से हटा कर के फिर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में, जो उनका देश है, भेजने का क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : वजाय एडजर्नमेंट मोशत के यह सवाल जवाब होने लगा है, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता हमारी इच्छा है कि जहां तक हमको मालूम है सदस्यगण को बतायें । अगर मालूम होता है कि इधर से उधर कोई आया है तो उसको पकड़ कर उधर कर देते है इसमें तो सन्देह नहीं है । लेकिन यह मालूम करना कि कौन आया है और कब आया है मुश्किल बात है ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. Adjournment motions have to be given notice of according to our procedure and it is for you to decide and use your discretion as to whether the motion is relevant or not relevant. For that purpose you might also ascertain from the hon. Mover or the Treasury Benches as to what they have got to say. But if an adjournment motion becomes a regular item of discussion and putting questions, I think it would be throwing all old conventions to the winds. I would humbly suggest that we strictly stick to the rules of procedure of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: It is a reflection upon you.

Mr. Speaker: I am addressing myself to every relevant factor. It must be a matter of urgent public importance and it must be a definite matter. We have had the bitter experience of getting this country divided on a religious basis. Otherwise, I would not have brought it up here. If in the guise of coming in, a large number migrate from that country to this country, some day they might ask for partition of Assam also. Therefore, I thought it was a very serious question. But this depends on the number of people coming in, whether there is a mass movement or only here and there. Every step is being taken. These are all matters which I have to consider before I allow adjournment motion. I am trying to dispose of it without adjourning the legitimate business of this House and I am addressing myself to all these relevant questions. After having heard all this, from the volume of persons that have been coming in not only recently but for a long time I am not prepared to allow the adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): In connection with the same matter in Assam. I raised a matter about the shooting down of 11 young lives in Silchar and you have ruled it out as a State matter. I want to raise it and submit that it was an unwarranted firing on absolutely peaceful satyagrahis and it was done with the intention of cowing down the movement of the minorities. In view of the fact that this House itself has in the past taken up this matter and it was a continuation of the riots on the Language Bill of last year, I think you should permit a discussion about this unwarranted brabarous murder of these 11 young boys and girls, who were shot down on May 19th in Silchar. The Prime Minister himself was there at that time. When a solution was being sought after, at that very moment, this firing took place. We feel it was done to prevent a solution and cow down the minorities. It is a very important question—the question of the protection of the rights of minorities—which should be taken up in this House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Lady Member has brought in my name as if I was almost personally responsible for the firing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said the Prime Minister was there at that time. When we were hoping that a solution would come about, at that very time, the firing took place, which we feel was done to sabotage any solution.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The main point is, so far as I know, a high level enquiry is taking place in this matter. I think a High Court Judge is enquiring into it.

An Hon Member: Chief Justice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Chief Justice is enquiring into it. Surely, this is the kind of enquiry that we can have. Again, it is not urgent. It took place nearly three months ago. I am not seeking to minimise the importance of it; but I do submit, on the one hand it took place three months ago and, secondly, a very high level enquiry is taking place and we should await the result of that enquiry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In this connection, Sir, the question of minority rights is so deeply involved that the Home Minister made a rapid trek around Assam and he formulated something as a solution—that kind of thing that was discussed in the papers and all that. We here, in the Parliament, are meeting nearly 2½ months after the Home Minister made that formulation. Naturally, Sir, it is necessary for us to have some kind of an elucidation regarding this point. We cannot wait till the report of the Minority Commission comes for a perfunctory two-hour discussion. This is a matter which affects the whole country, and the Prime Minister having been very largely on the scene knows a great deal more about it than we expect and we want to know more about it from that side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The minority question cannot be dealt with on the basis, let us say, of the firing. It is a very large matter, a very important issue. So far as Government is concerned, we are trying to deal with it in consultation with all the various interested parties concerned. I do not quite see how in an adjournment motion we can discuss the minority question and come to any conclusion.

Mr. Speaker: Now, so far as the adjournment motion is concerned I disallowed it on the ground that it is a matter of law and order. But the hon. lady Member said that it involves the bigger question of the minority problem. The hon. Prime Minister just now said that so far as this incident is concerned a High Court Judge has been appointed to look into the matter and dispose of the question relating to the firing. The larger issue relating to the mino-

rity question, as the Prime Minister rightly said, cannot be disposed of on an adjournment motion. There must be other methods of bringing the matter to the notice of the House and getting redress or offering a solution. Therefore, I am not giving my consent to this adjournmenth motion.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what minority question is involved in this matter? It is a question of national integrity and solidarity. What is the question of minority that is involved here? I am not able to understand. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: So there is no argument. One hon. Member has answered the question put by another hon. Member.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it a linguistic minority or a religious minority (*Interruption*)?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no discussion across the Table.

(ii) COLLAPSE OF THE EARTHEN DAM AT PANSHET

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): There is another adjournment motion, Sir, standing in my name.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gaikwad has given notice of an adjournment motion about the reported statement on 24th July of the Minister of Maharashtra. Is that the adjournment motion?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): There is my adjournment motion also.

Mr. Speaker: It says:

> " . . . that the advice of the Central Government engineers necessitated the completion of the earthen dam at Panshet near Poona one year prior of its completion schedule in 1962. The result being the dam collapsed causing immense loss to property and human life involving use of Military personnel and immediate Central aid of some crores of rupees."

The hon. Minister has informed me that he is going to make a statement on the flood situation in general, including the flood situation in various other places also. This also was as a result of the floods.

Shri Assar: No, Sir. That was not flood.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is a break-down.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Minister will make a statement regarding this also.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I will say, Sir, something about this question now itself. As far as the giving way of Panshet Dam is concerned, it has already been announced by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that this question has been referred to a Commission and it will be enquired into by it. The result will be made out after the report is received from that Commission. Therefore, Sir, here I am not in a position to say anything as far as this question is concerned.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Why is he not able to say something?

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City Central): As far as the break-down of Panshet Dam is concerned, Sir, it is not a case of ordinary floods; the question relates to the very theory of earthen dams, the question of completing it and executing it properly. Therefore, it is not a question like the other floods. The question now is, whether the Maharashtra Government stated that they took the advice of the Central Government on this problem. We want to know whether that is a fact or not. The Commission will enquire into the theory, its execution, the failures and so on. It is also alleged that it was a sort of 'political flood' and not 'natural flood', because the

[Shri S. A. Dange]

dam had to be completed before the scheduled time for election. I am not going into that, but we would like to know whether the Central Government did advise the Maharashtra Government on this question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad): May we know the terms of reference of the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these matters, under whose advice it was done and all that, surely will come up before the very eminent High Court Judge of Bombay who is enquiring into it. It is not right or proper for us to hold a private enquiry as to what one of our engineers said there. It is not proper at this stage. I do not know at all—it may be true, it may not be true—the charge made, and if it was made, under what circumstances it was made and whether it was a *bona fide* error of judgment or whatever it may be. All these have to be enquired into. How can we possibly take up a small bit and enquire as to what our engineers said to other engineers?

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): Will the Central Government engineers appear before the Commission?

Mr. Speaker: All these matters as to who is responsible, whether an engineer is responsible for wrong advice, if so what steps ought to be taken against him and so on cannot be disposed of in an adjournment motion.

Shri Goray (Poona): When this flood situation throughout the country is discussed, Sir, will you allow us to make a reference to the Panshet Dam because it is such a tragic event and it has caused so much destruction in Poona that we would like to take up this matter when the bigger question is discussed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have heard what was said from his own side, by the hon. Member Shri Dange. He said that this has nothing to do with floods. Therefore, the dam collapsed even in spite of there being no floods. Even assuming that there were no floods the dam would have collapsed on account of the wrong advice that was given, according to him. That is what is alleged here. If it is relevant to the question, they make it irrelevant. I will allow all relevant matters to be discussed on the floor of the House. I am not going to prevent anybody from speaking on relevant points.

The hon. Minister wanted to make a general statement on the flood situation in the whole country. I have also received a Calling Attention Notice on this question. There is no harm if I allow the Calling Attention Notice to be read and then call upon the hon. Minister to make his statement.

12.29 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There are other adjournment motions. * * *

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member is not going to anticipate the decision of this House.

Shri Braj Singh: * * *

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed his motion. Therefore, let us not go into that matter here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: * * *

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This won't be taken up. When any hon. Member persists in giving information to the House—not seeking information—indirectly and casting aspersion on the other side when the other side, the motion having been turned down as being irrelevant, is not called upon to answer, all that he says will not form part of the records. If in spite of my asking him to desist from further speaking on the matter hon. Member goes on speaking something, that would not form part of the records

***Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

here and their purpose would not be served. The Press also will not report this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Speaker, may I point out . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is a lawyer. I am really surprised at the manner in which the forum of this House is sought to be used for a matter for which there is other remedy under the Constitution. In spite of my telling him, not once but twice, he wants to have his own way so that this news may spread. That is why I have asked the press not to give publicity to this matter. We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice of Shri Banerjee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is violation of the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Despite the interpretation of the rules, I want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: I accept his explanation. Now Shri Banerjee.

Shri Braj Singh: How can you accept it without hearing it?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

12.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOOD SITUATION

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The situation arising out of the recent floods in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Poona.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): May I read it sitting?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Is it a big statement?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Only one page.

As a result of very heavy and concentrated rainfall, in the beginning of the monsoon season this year, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Poona City in Maharashtra experienced very severe floods.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): What about Andhra?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: In Kerala, due to exceptionally heavy rainfall, the Periyar and other rivers were in spate. Considerable damage was caused by floods in rivers, landslides in hills and sea erosion.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): He may lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it can be laid on the Table.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: In Madras State also, there were heavy floods in the Cauvery and its distributaries, the Vettar and the Coleroon and, consequently, breaches were caused in the banks of these rivers. In Mysore, due to heavy floods in the Cauvery and other rivers, considerable damage occurred to minor irrigation works, roads and bridges. In Orissa State, the river Mahanadi and its tributary Tel were in heavy flood. The level of the Hirakud reservoir almost reached the maximum and caused great anxiety but fortunately no damage was caused to the dam. In Maharashtra, Poona city suffered extremely heavy damage on account of floods in the Mutha river and its tributaries, which caused breaching of the Panset and the Khadakvasala dams.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): May I point that neither do we hear him nor does he hear our comments?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Detailed assessment of the damage caused . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I point out that there is so much talk on the other side that we cannot hear the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members do not talk and keep silent, they can hear every word, however low the voice may be. The hon. Minister is now only reading a brief summary of the longer statement that he is going to lay on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: As his deputy is here, he can read it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for the hon. Member to decide as to which hon. Minister to read or not to read. It is wrong. Hon. Members will kindly keep quiet and the hon. Minister will continue and conclude soon.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Detailed assessment of the damage caused in the States is being carried out by the State Governments. Relief operations have been undertaken by the State Governments on an extensive scale.

I am today laying a detailed statement on the Table of the House, reviewing the flood situation in the country including the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Poona City in Maharashtra.

Shri Ranga: What about Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will there be a discussion on this?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): We did not press our adjournment motion because we wanted to see the statement. Now that the statement has been read, we want to know whether there will be any discussion about the damage that has been caused and the action taken, as far as this Government is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It is not as if every member of this House is interested in every matter. If any hon. Member wants to have a discussion on this subject, he knows how to table a motion. It will come before the Business Advisory Committee and we will decide it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The adjournment motion is already there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has made the statement. Hon. Members will kindly look into it. If they want further discussion, if any hon. Member tables a motion, I will certainly look into it. (*Interruptions*). Let any hon. Member make a motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can we get copies of this statement?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, copies will be circulated.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The report mentions about floods in different States. Instead of merely mentioning the steps taken by the State Governments, I would like to know the type of help that has been given by the Central Government. Then, there have been certain allegations from various States about certain inadequate steps which resulted in greater damage. I would like these two points to be covered, if they are not already covered, in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: It is a 20 page statement. Hon. Members will look into it. The hon. Minister will take note of what the hon. Members have stated and try to do the needful at the appropriate time.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Will the copies be sent to all hon. Members?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, hon. Members who want these copies will get them at the Notice Office.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2973/61].

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg.

(i) to relay on the Table a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR 476 dated the 8th April 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2864/61].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 924 dated the 29th April 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2974/61]

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN AND SUMMARY OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Third Five Year Plan. I lay on the Table a copy of the summary of the Third Five Year Plan also. ([*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2975/61].

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS (SECOND AMENDMENT) SCHEME AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

Shri Nanda: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR 680 dated the 13th May, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952; [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2976/61].

(ii) Notification No. GSR 827 dated the 24th June, 1961 issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952 extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with the film industry. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2977/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION AND REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2978/61].

FLOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2972/61].

MINERAL CONCESSION RULES, 1960

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession Rules 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 dated the 26th November, 1960, as corrected by Notifica-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

tion No. G. S. R. 1459 dated the 10th December, 1960, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2503/61].

COFFEE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table.

(i) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 847 dated the 1st July, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2979/61]

(ii) A copy of the draft Notification making certain amendments to Notification No. S.R.O. 355 dated the 17th January, 1957, under Subsection (2) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT.2980/61].

ACTS UNDER THE ORISSA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT AND PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO ORISSA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg.

(i) to relay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 21/13/60-Delhi published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th March, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Facilities for Mayor) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2822/61]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1961:—

(1) The Orissa Merged Territories Petition Writers' Continuance of Licences (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 1 of 1961). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2881/61].

(2) The Orissa Sales Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 2 of 1961). [*Placed in Library, See* No.—Lt. 2982/61].

(3) The Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 3 of 1961). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2983/61].

(4) The Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 4 of 1961). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2984/61].

(5) The Orissa Taxation (On Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) Amendment Act, 1961. President's Act No. 5 of 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2985/61].

(iii) to lay on the Table—

(1) under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution, a copy of the proclamation made by the President on the 23rd June, 1961, revoking the Proclamation made by him on the 25th February 1961 in relation to the State of Orissa. [*Placed in Library, See* LT-2986/61.]

(2) a copy of the Territorial Councils (Payment of

Taxes) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 711 dated the 27th May, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. (*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2987/61].

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD., AND TECHNOEXPORT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER NOTIFICATIONS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Agreement dated the 31st May, 1961 between the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the High Pressure Boilers Plant. [*Placed in Library*, See No. LT-2988/61].

(b) Agreement dated the 7th June, 1961 between the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Heavy Power Equipment Plant. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2990/61].

(c) Agreement dated the 7th June, 1961 between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Heavy Machine Tool Plant at a site in the vicinity of Foundry Forge Plant. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2988/61].

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 1661 dated the 14th July, 1961 under proviso to sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2991/61]

(iii)

(a) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2992/61].

(iv)

(a) Annual Report of the Nahan Foundary Limited, Nahan for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2993/61].

(v)

(a) Administrative Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1959-60.

(b) Administrative Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2994/61].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

(Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 953 dated the 29th April, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2995/61].

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA AND REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE, EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Texts of the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 44th Session held at Geneva in June, 1960.

(b) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of the above Convention and Recommendations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2996/61.]

(ii) Report Part I (1960-61) of the Technical Committee, Employees Provident Fund, on the following industries:—

(a) Cigarettes. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2997/61.]

(b) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2998/61.]

(c) Iron and Steel. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2999/61.]

(d) Paper. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3000/61.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, 1958.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1028, dated the 3rd September, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2375/61.]

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLIES TO SUPPLEMENTARIES TO S.Q. No. 145

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the replies given on the 20th February, 1961 to supplementaries by Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka on Starred Question No. 145 regarding export of Iron Ore to Japan.

Statement

In reply to supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 145 answered in Lok Sabha on 20th February, 1961, it was stated by me that the State Trading Corporation did not sell iron ore to Rourkela Steel Plant. The correct position is that the Corporation had been arranging supplies of low grade iron ore containing 58/60 per cent Fe. to Rourkela Plant.

The qualities of iron ore supplied by the S.T.C. to Messrs. Hindustan Steel Ltd. on the one hand and the foreign buyers on the other were different and the prices charged were not comparable.

DECLARATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULES, 1961

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Declaration of Foreign Exchange Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 668, dated the 13th May, 1961

under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange, Regulation Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3002/61.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1960

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 74 (14)-Rev./60, published in the Tripura Gazette dated the 13th April, 1961 containing the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1961, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3003/61.]

RESOLUTION *Re*: OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION AND NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) (a) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 39/61-Adm. I, published in the Gazette dated the 17th June, 1961 constituting the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3004/61.]

(b) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

(1) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567, dated the 18th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3005/61.]

(2) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 dated the 18th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 3006/61.]

(3) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Punjab) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569, dated the 18th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3007/61.]

(ii) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 859, dated the 15th April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2939/61.]

POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712, dated the 27th May, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3008/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT, 1954

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table of a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:—

(i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460, dated the 1st April, 1961.

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

(ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492, dated the 8th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2859/61.]

(iii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation). Sixth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565, dated the 22nd April 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2960/61].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 783, dated the 10th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3009/61.]

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808, dated the 17th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3010/61.]

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 705, dated the 20th May, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain amendment to Schedule I of the said Act.

(iii) A copy of each of the following Notifications issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 704, dated the the 20th May, 1961, extending the said Act to hotels and restaurants.

(b) G.S.R. No. 706, dated the 20th May, 1961 extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with oil industry. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3011/61.]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1960 to 31st May, 1961.

12.42 hrs.

PRESIDENTS' ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th May, 1961:

1. The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961.
2. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961.
3. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1961.
4. The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961.
5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1961.
6. The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1961.

Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th May, 1961:

1. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961.
2. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1961.
3. The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1961.
4. The Advocates Bill, 1961.
5. The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1961.

Sir, I also lay on the Table the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961 passed by the Houses of Parliament at a joint sitting and assented to by the President.

12.43 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri N. R. Gosh (Cooch-Behar): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1890.

EVIDENCE

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following two Members have resigned their seats in Lok Sabha:—

(1) Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, with effect from the 24th May, 1961.

(2) Shri T. Sanganna, with effect from the 21st June, 1961.

12.44 hrs.

EXTRADITION BILL*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.45 hrs.

RE: EXPUNCTIONS

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, may I seek your guidance about rule 380 of the Rules of Procedure? You did not allow me to speak at that time, but I would like to have an interpretation of this rule. Under rule 380 nowhere is it mentioned that the hon. Speaker may direct the Press not to publish a portion of the

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proceedings about the expunction of which he has passed orders. There are certain categories of remarks about the expunction of which the hon. Speaker may direct under rule 380. Rule 380 says:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified...."

These are the four categories which have been mentioned in this rule. No other category has been mentioned anywhere in these Rules. Therefore, could I seek your guidance as to under what category the words which I spoke in connection with my adjournment motion fall and how the Press could be directed not to publish those remarks without any specific right with you to do so? I am not challenging your right. I know that if the Rules are suspended for which there is a separate rule, namely, Rule 388, you can do anything and the House can do anything. But until and unless the Rules are suspended I feel such orders should not and could not be passed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has pointed out rule 380 and wants a clarification of the same. Naturally, not only with respect to this case but with respect to all such cases I would like to clarify this matter. Rule 380 refers to what an hon. Member says when he is legitimately called upon to speak and when he has an opportunity to speak which has been permitted to him by the Speaker. Now, when the Speaker says that the hon. Member must sit down or when the Speaker does not call an hon. Member and if the hon. Member who has not been called goes on speaking, it shall not form part of the record. Likewise, when an hon. Member is asked to sit down and not proceed further with this remarks, it shall not form part of the record. The Rules of Procedure do not apply to these extraordinary cases. It is open even to the clerk to come here and say anything, but it would not form part of the record. The Press shall not publish anything which does not form part of the record. The Speaker has got a further right to expunge even if it forms part of the record. In this case, the remarks of the hon. Member do not form part of the record at all. If, without my calling the hon. Member, he goes on speaking, shall I wait and not allow this to be expunged from the record and allow the Press to publish it? If that be so, this will not be a Parliament but this will be a meeting convened by the hon. Member himself where he invites the Press to go on recording whatever he says and I must keep order in the House and prevent every other hon. Member from speaking and make them give an audience to the hon. Members That is rather curious.

Therefore, these rules do not apply in this case. It is beyond these Rules. He has no right to speak without being called. I would say that not only he but other hon. Members also would not do so, though in their case I have not had this difficulty. This is the second time when this hon. Member has done this, and I am not sure whether he would not repeat this hereafter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Would you, therefore, agree to have a committee of this House for the revision of the Rules and for inserting this idea of yours in the Rules?

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary. It is incorrect. It is inherent that nothing said by an hon. Member who has not been called upon to speak will form part of the record. When he is asked to sit down it is as good as his not having been called upon to speak. Therefore no new rule is at all necessary.

12.49 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. K. L. Shrimali on the 4th May, 1961, namely.

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1959-March, 1960 laid on Table of the House on the 17th February, 1961."

Any hon. Member wanting to speak? Shri Mukerjee.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Sir, I sent in my name first.

Mr. Speaker: I will call hon. Members one after the other. I shall note down the names of all these hon. Members. I may mention that the time allotted for this is 4 hours and the time taken so far is 1 hour 40 minutes. The balance is 2 hours 20 minutes. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take for his reply?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): About half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will take 15 minutes each.

Shri Vajpayee (Balarampur): Sir, the whole day may be allowed for this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, let us extend the time.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, if you extend the time by one hour, it will do.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, we are discussing the report of the University Grants Commission today and it is a happy coincidence that this morning we read news in the papers of further advance in man's conquest of space. It is not only in spirit but also physically speaking that man is storming the heavens. It is a good thing today that we discuss the work which is being done by the University Grants Commission for the advancement of learning in this country, especially with regard to science and technology.

From this angle, however, I was rather disappointed when I dipped into this report to discover this information. The report says, on page 9, that "the development schemes in Humanities and Social sciences approved during the year are estimated to cost Rs. 90,05,000 while in Science and Technology the approved schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 76,05,500." Sir, I am all for humanities and encouragement to the development of humanities in our country. But I do not see why in the present context of things we have a lesser allotment for science and technology under the auspices of the University Grants Commission.

I remember also that the University Grants Commission, as a wing of the Ministry of Education, has the job of looking after the Central Universities first of all, Visva Bharati and Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi. But except perhaps for Delhi, the Central Universities have all been functioning in a way which by no means appears to be satisfactory. I have not the time to go into detail about it, nor is it perhaps the occasion to do so. But it does hurt one to discover in Visva Bharati, for instance, how the ideals of Tagore are being travestied even to the extent of a decision of the Syndicate of the Visva Bharati that the School attached to it would have not only the Indian language as the medium of instruction but also English. I can understand that for purposes of pan-Indian unity we do have Hindi as an alternative language for being the medium of instruction. If Rabindranath Tagore

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stood for anything at all in the realm of education, it was that the medium of instruction at every stage, including the highest, should be the mother tongue. That may be right or that may be wrong. But for Visva Bharati to try to introduce English into the scheme of things is something, which goes right against the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore. And so many other things.

But my point is that these Central Universities are the direct charge of the University Grants Commission, and more grievances are voiced about the administration of these Central Universities than about the rest of the Universities of our country.

In this report there is a very pointed reference to what is called the problem of numbers in Universities. I know that it is a serious problem, the problem of large numbers of our young people coming up for higher education. And this problem has to be faced courageously and imaginatively. But what I discover is —— and that is a very disappointing thing—that in this report of the Commission which is supposed to be composed of people who have educational idealism as a most important motivating factor of their work, bureaucratic excuses are being put up only in order to justify whatever is the present position of things. If there was real, genuine interest in the advancement of learning as far as the authorities are concerned, perhaps something could be done to rectify the dreadful situation which prevails in the country today. We find in every part of the country large numbers of oung people trying to get into colleges. Probably in many cases they do not deserve, perhaps for no fault of their own, only because the country could not provide them with proper facilities for primary and secondary education; for no fault of their own, perhaps they do not deserve to enter the portals of the higher institutions of academic learning. But at the same time here are people who want to continue the process of education. Then again, in Oxford or Cambridge young people come in at an age higher than that at which our young people come to the universities. There it is eighteen plus; it is never less than eighteen, usually more. But here we join the universities at a much lower age, and it is only right that, as things continue at present, there should be provision for the accommodation of as many as we possibly could in the colleges which cater for university education. But we discover that all sorts of very sophisticated arguments are being put forward as if the purity of university education is such a very wonderful thing that the very approach of our young people who, on account of the lack of facilities, could not qualify themselves adequately enough, would make it suffer. The purity of university education is being put forward as the excuse for keeping out from these young people all chances of participation in the acquisition of learning. In Calcutta there is a stupendous rush. It may be that Calcutta has many other problems, and the problem of overcrowding in colleges is a problem which requires to be very seriously gone into. But, after all, are our young people to be social derelicts? Are they to be treated just as floatsom and jetsam in the tide of life merely because we cannot make provision for them?

Mr. Speaker: Is there no shift system?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): They have stopped the shifts.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is a ban, and after a certain limit they would take nobody. There is a large demand, there are people who are qualified.

Mr. Speaker: Are there no shifts?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The shift system is banned now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The result is that these people who are ostensibly qualified for admission cannot get anywhere.

The point is, what are we going to do about it? You will remember some time ago in regard to the University of Delhi this question came up, and on that occasion the Minister gave us some kind of an assurance that there would be provision made—at least sought to be made by Government—to have evening colleges in larger numbers, to have university education by correspondence courses, and that sort of thing; to have larger provision for technical or vocational education of different sorts. Anyhow, we do want to absorb our young people into some kind of profitable occupation. But we cannot absorb them anywhere. After all, the responsibility must be somewhere. I do not say it is the entire responsibility singly of the University Grants Commission to provide opportunities for college education to all these people. But I say that, after all, Government has to make an all-out effort in order to provide opportunities for these young peope to spend their time profitably enough for the country and not become just social derelicts standing at street corners and behaving in a most anti-social fashion. But we are driving these people into this kind of predicament because we are not treating their problem sympathetically, imaginatively and courageously, and because we are not trying to link up our educational programmes with our economic programmes.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no private study? Are not people allowed to study privately?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even that is being stopped.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As she says, even that is being stopped now. There is a virtual diminution in the opportunities for the prosecution of education after you pass a certain stage. And the total integrated scheme of education today is such that you are going to have higher Secondary education open to everybody in very quick time. And, therefore, in five years' time there will be even a larger rush of young peole. What are we going to do about it? Are we going merely to put up some acarmeic excuses in order to keep them out of bonds, so to say, and throw them to the scrap heap?

I do not expect the University Grants Commission alone to find out remedies for this. But the University Grants Commission as a wing of the Government, and the Ministry of Education is a part of the total administration of the country. And we are having a Third Five Year Plan. And, therefore, we want to have a picture where our young people can have something to look for as far as their future is concerned. From that point of view it is no good merely to say that we have to have very high standards.

If the University Grants Commission tries to justify its position with regard to the exclusion of the lesser qualified people from the portals of the colleges by saying "we have instituted very high standards of education", I would like very much to know—and the University Grants Commission report does not give any evidence in regard to this how much real academic work of first-class excellence has been done in our universities in the time that the University Grants Commission has been looking after this job of improving our university education standards. I would like very much to know that. As a matter of fact we may have some kind of a soft corner for past achievements. But sometimes we do have a feeling that possibly we are not keeping up when the whole world, technologically speaking, is going ahead at such a rate. And you, Sir, have been abroad only recently and seen a

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many things. We have to go ahead at a much faster pace than we are doing now. Is there any arrangement for a link-up of our national laboratories and our universities? What is actually being done in order to have a link-up between our universities and our industrial enterprises? Sometimes there is some talk about it; but actually nothing is done and so many of our top scientists prefer to do bureaucratic jobs and become heads of departments. It is necessary to satisfy one's vanity. But the net result is that the total quantum and the quality of academic work in this country has not proceeded in such satisfactory fashion that the University Grants Commission, or any other body can say that only because we want to keep the purity and excellence of our academic standards, are we keeping people away from the portals of universities. That is why I say that this is not the right way of doing it. I know that it is very difficult sometimes to accommodate everybody. After all there is the problem of finance and that sort of thing. But we want all these difficulties to be put before the country so that the country may know that it is in view of these difficulties that we are proceeding in a certain fashion.

We must have some kind of a picture in regard to our young people. We have to make some special efforts so that they do not lose their faith and hope in the future of our country. We talk of emotional integration. We cannot have emotional integration, unless the youth of our country are imbued with hopes, not if they are to be social derelicts, as so many of them are threatening to become at the present moment.

Now, Sir, I find a statement appearing in this report that the universities are not employment bureaus. Who says that the universities are employment bureaus? This type of statement is very callous. It is made in complete disregard of the feeling of the people of this country. This report is supposed to have been presented to Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Where is it said?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is said here somewhere that universities are not employment bureaus?

Mr. Speaker: Which page? What is the occasion for it? Is it not a fact that merely on account of university qualification one is not entitled to a job, but independently competitive examinations are held? Merely because a man is a graduate he is not taken straightway.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have not got the exact page. I shall give it to you later.

Mr. Speaker: Any way.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is what appears at page 6:

> "The problem of unemployment cannot be solved by the universities. To the extent to which universities are asked to assist in providing technical and professional training for employment at higher levels of industry and the learned professions, universities must respond and they are doing so. Facilities for training in these areas are being steadily stepped up. But admission of students to technical and professional courses is strictly controlled. It is not at this point that our anxiety about numbers and standards arises. It is the indiscriminate demand for admission of students without control to the arts and commerce courses that we have in mind...."

I, therefore, would say that it is necessary that a more imaginative approach is made by the Ministry and by the University Grants Commission.

In the report there is also reference particularly to the question of discipline and the deterioration of

discipline among students and that sort of thing. I was recently reading "It is," periodical of the University of Oxford, supposed to be our exemplar in many respects. It is a magazine published by the students, a very well known magazine. It is written there that undergraduate councils should be set up and it has mentioned certain teachers and lecturers by name and suggested that the quality of the lectures should be improved. They have gone so far as to make drastic suggestions in regard to lectures whose work according to them, do not come up to par. I do not personally approve of this kind of thing being done by the students. But all over the world there is a kind of feeling among the young people that they should take a larger share, and participate more in the task of education than they might be expected to. So, we should take a more lenient view in regard to our young people.

The Commission also says in this report that, by and large, the majority of our students are behaving fairly well. It is only in regard to a minority of students that we are having this worry. I would, in this connection, like to say that you cannot keep students in straight jackets. By all means you make sure that teaching does not suffer; by all means try to improve the atmosphere of the universities; by all means try to see that the atmosphere of the universities is such that teaching may improve and the behaviour of the students also may correspondingly improve. But you cannot put them in straight jackets. They have their own unions. Now the principle of election to these unions and other student organisations is being looked askance at by the University Grants Commission. That is a sort of thing which I say, is not in conformity with the spirit of the times and surely you cannot do very mucm about it.

Then, Sir, there is another point. This report suggests at pages 16 and 17 that on many occasions teachers and educationists are responsible for the break-down of discipline in the universities. The report makes this suggestion in a kind of indirect way. It says at the end of page 16 and the beginning of page 17:

> "We have therefore wondered whether teachers, like employees of Government, should not be debarred from seeking election to the legislatures."

This suggestion in regard to teachers being debarred from seeking election to the legislature has been largely canvassed in the Press also and I think we ought to express ourselves on this point.

Mr. Speaker: Except Mr. D. C. Sharma there does not appear to be any teacher or Professor.

An hon. Member: There is Prof. Madhok.

Mr. Speaker: What is the need for this ban

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: After all I say this with some hesitation because I have been a teacher; I am still a teacher. My hon. friend Prof. Ranga, I do not know what he professes, or where, but he continues to be a professor. Once a professor always a professor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I retired in September 1960. The appellation of the word "Professor" is only by courtesy.

Mr. Speaker: I was also a teacher.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission would be: by all means let us make sure that teaching does not suffer. If teachers become Members of Parliament or State Legislatures, it means that their work suffers. Naturally, something ought to be done about it. I personally do not like to see teachers neglecting their work and concentrating on parliamentary work. They have to choose one or the other. It is not for me to give any explanation about myself. So far as I am concerned, I tried for some time after I came to the Parliament to give some special lectures during the recesses of Parliament. But after some time I discovered that it could not be done in conformity with the

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routine of work in the colleges concerned. Since I cannot avoid parliamentary work I have more or less been on leave all the time. I have a lien, because I must have something to fall back upon when I am no longer here. I can quite understand that if there is a provision, that provision can only be enforced by the institution cocerned, which makes sure that the election of a teacher does not seriously interfere with his work of teaching in the institution concerned. That has got to be made sure. But apart from that there is no reason why you should bar election of teachers.

So far as State legislatures are concerned, there can easily be a combination of duties. They can surely continue to be teachers and Members of State Legislatures. In regard to Universities there may be special reasons why a particular teacher is given permission to go to Parliament. There are some teachers who are Membrs of either House. There may be some reason. Let us leave it at that. This reflection is made on the teachers on the assumption which the report makes that these teachers make a pawn of the students. Every effort should be made to prevent students being made pawns of politics run on party lines. It is said that educationists have sometimes tarnished the good name of some universities, and that sort of thing. I do not quite understand that. A suggestion is made here that teachers utilise their students for electioneering purposes. I do not know. If a particular candidate happens to command the affection and confidence of the people in his locality including the students of that area, and if they happen to work, because every young man and young woman works at election time, that is not the fault of the teacher or any other man for that matter. What happens actually is that the teachers, for all their faults, have a reputation of being perhaps rather goody goody people. They may not be very effective; but they are generally honest people. That is why people in our country have some reverence for the teachers. "*Acharya devo bhava*": we have learnt it from our infancy. That is the kind of feeling we have got. I remember, in West Bengal some people who are perhaps part time teachers in a Commerce College and are actually in business—they only lecture part time—at election time, describe themselves as Professor so and so. Or a barrister who spends an hour in the evening in order to lecture in the Law College—he is never known as a professor—at election time, if he is a candidate, he describes himself as Professor so and so. Because, in our country, there is respect for education, for learned people. For all our faults we still have that respect. That is why it happens that teachers get more support than the average man as far as election time is concerned. It is not a question of the teachers exploiting their party interests and exploiting the service of the students who have affection for them. That is completely wrong. If this happens there are other ways of dealing with it. Why single out these teachers for this kind of obloquy? That is something that I do not understand. On the contrary. I should say, you should make better provision for universities and colleges. Unless you do that, how can you be sure that the teachers would be able to do better work. They are trying to do better work. You are not helping them. That is why I want to find out from the U. G. C. a good deal more in this regard, in regard to what is actually being done.

In regard to Libraries, for instance, so much money is being spent for buildings. I want to know how much money is being spent for, let us say, text book libraries. We know how our students suffer because they can't buy textbooks. You are having an agreement with foreign companies for publishing foreign text books and

that sort of thing. How much out of the money provided for libraries is being spent really and truly for helping students to educate themselves? For the libraries, enormous buildings are put up: air-conditioned buildings, buildings, which are a complete anachronism in the Indian scene. In this country of light and air, enormous buildings are put up with air--conditioning day and night electricity being consumed all the time, no air passing through. In day time you go; it is like a catacomb. That is the kind of thing that is taking place. You have to go and stand in a queue for a lift; then the lift goes wrong. Something like that happens. We want text-book libraries. We want camp libraries. We want the provision of real library facilities. We do not want the appurtenances, the outward pomp, the show and ceremony of university life according to something which we have seen abroad. We do not want that sort of a thing. That is why I insist that the U. G. C. turns its mind to this sort of thing.

Again, in regard to books in Indian languages. Textbooks have to be prepared in the Indian languages. The U. G. C. has a soft corner for the English language. I personally have a soft corner for English. But, I love my own language a good deal more. I understand a thing written in my language much better than if it is written in English. If, today, we cannot do without English, after all, some time in the future, we have to have everything available to us in our own languages. A beginning has to be made. Year after year, I am telling the Education Minister. Nothing seriously is being done by the U. G. C. or by the Government to make a real effort to produce books in our Indian languages. They may produce a book here or there. They may get the National book trust to produce some thing silly from time to time. Actually, there is no real effort, no systematic effort to produce the books that we need for our country. That is why I say that we are not taking educationally an idealistic and imaginative view of the whole matter. If we do, we shall stop talking of these footling little things about the teachers being in the legislatures, about the students being indisciplined. We should go ahead getting the confidence of our young people, getting the confidence of all concerned as far as educational progress is concerned. That is something which I do not find in the report of the U. G. C. I do hope that my friend the Education Minister will tell the U. G. C., and now that he has got a scientist as Chairman, that a new orientation will be given and something will be done in order to make provision for better and more education.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, I cannot see eye to eye with the hon. speaker who preceded me, not because he did not say something wise, but because he tried to confuse the University Grants Commission with so many other Commissions and Trusts. I wish he had confined himself only to what the University Grants Commission can do or eannot do. I think that would have been very wise.

Ever since the report was published, the University Grants Commission has undergone a seachange. After the expiry of his contract, Shri C. D. Deshmukh left the University Grants Commission. I must say that he did some good work for this Commission. His place was taken by a gentleman, by the Vice-chancellor of the Andhra University. We mourn the sad and untimely death of that gentleman because it came about when he was discussing the very problems concerning the University Grants Commission with our Minister of Education. I am told that he was a very fine academician and a very able administrator. I know he would have done very well by this University Grants Commission if God had given him a longer lease of life. Now, his place has been taken by Dr. Kothari. I wish well to Dr. Kothari. I hope,

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with all his experience of the University of Delhi and his experience of tht Defence Science Organisation and other things, he will be able to bring to bear a very impartial and dispassionate and a judicial outlook on the working of the University Grants Commission.

When I look at the composition of the University Grants Commission, I cannot help saying that some Members of Parliament should be elected to the University Grants Commission. Even if a change has to be made in the Act which governs the University Grants Commission, that change should be made. The University Grants Commission is one of the biggest things that has been done in the world of education in my country. I believe that unless come duly elected Members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha are added, it cannot have that kind of orientation towards the burning and very urgent problems of education in my country, which we want. W should have these persons associated directly with the University Grants Commission.

I welcome the formation of new Universities. I want the University Grants Commission not to look askance at the formation of new Universities for the simple reason that, as you know very well, the hunger for higher education in India is growing day by day. The urge for higher education in India knows no limits. The more we advance in terms of years of independence, the more is the desire for higher education. Therefore, it is up to the University Grants Commission, up to our Central Government, up to our State Governments to satisfy this ever-growing hunger of the people for higher education. It has been said here that 17 out of every thousand persons in the USA go to the universities. In India, only 2·5 out of every thousand go to the universities. Of course, you may say that India is very backward economically. You can advance all these arguments, but I will not be satisfied till our university education catches up with university education in any progressive country of the world, be it the Soviet Union or the USA or the U.K. I, therefore, think that the University Grants Commission has got to do something to advance the development of these universities, and I think that it should try to exert some pressure upon the State Governments and see that they satisfy the needs of the people, so far as higher education is concerned.

I do not want to mention the name of the country, but I know how they are satisfying this desire of the people for higher education. They have week-end universities; they have Sunday universities; and they have correspondence courses. I shall be very happy if all that is done in my country also. But all these things cannot be a substitute for universities and for colleges which are affiliated to universities.

Look at the educational landscape of India. In Delhi, people clamour for higher education; they clamour for admissions, and they do not get admissions.

Mr. Speaker: Is it within the jurisdiction of the University Grants Commission to say that we ought not to have evening classes, that we ought not to have shifts, that we ought not to allow private students? Is it within the scope of the University Grants Commission to decide what ought to be decided by the Government?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The University Grants Commission is supposed to be raising the level of our education. That is one of the clauses about their functions, in the University Grants Commission Act. Under that, they say that having more colleges and having more shifts and having evening classes would lower the standard, and, therefore, this conflict

nas arisen between a higher level of education and the big demand for education. These two are confliction. And that is where the University Grants Commission comes in.

Mr. Speaker: Is it an advisory body? Or is its advice mandatory or binding upon the Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, it is not binding.

Mr. Speaker: What I understand from the several speeches that have been made is this. If you choose only the best of the boys for university education or university training and make provision only for them, what is to happen to the others? Have they to be kept at home? You do not give them jobs also. In appointing, you are having only first class men, and you have separate competitive examinations. How can a boy be like an animal or beast at home without study? Therefore, why do you not open evening classes? Why do you not throw open these examinations for private students also? And as you go on increasing the number of colleges, you can restrict the number of such students. So, either you have to increase the number of colleges or you have to allow them to appear privately; or you must have evening colleges or have shifts; you must not allow the boy to sit at home and idle away his time. Merely taking into consideration the marks that a boy gets in an examination, as if his whole career depends upon it, is not proper. Many a person who has stood first class first in the university has proved a failure as a lawyer; many others who were able to secure only a third class with their names just above the registrar's name have become great lawyers. Therefore, to deny what is legitimately due to a human being, as opposed to an animal, is, I think, very wrong.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid that there seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to this question. The University Grants Commission is not opposed to either evening colleges or having tuition by correspondence. On the other hand, the University Grants Commission is examining this question, and we are hoping to institute more evening colleges and correspondence courses, so that the students who are either employed or who are staying at home can continue their education beyond what they have received as regular students. So, I should like to dispel illusion the minds of hon. Members with regard to this wrong impression which they have formed that the University Grants Commission or the Government of India are in any way opposed to the expansion of education.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But the real problem is this, and I hope the hon. Minister will explain this point also while he replies to the debate. While, on the one hand, the University Grants Commission is insisting on cutting down the number of shifts and the numbers of students, they have not made available, on the other hand, the requisite finances needed for this expansion along the lines laid down by the University Grants Commission. That is the main problem, and unless the finances required are supplied, automatically, there is a reduction in the numbers.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think that you would not like me to answer this question at this stage. When I am replying, I can deal with this question.

Mr. Speaker: He may hear all the objections and then reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What I was urging was this that the University Grants Commission should adopt a policy by means of which there can be an expansion of education all along the line, and whether its function is mandatory or advisory, it should formulate this idea and communicate it to the State Governments that the hunger for education which the people have should be satisfied; and it could be satisfied in many ways.

I was reading this morning in the papers about Rajasthan, from which the Union Minister of Education

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comes. I am told that some students have been denied admission to the colleges there, I do not know, for what reason.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat for a minute. In view of the large number of Members who want to speak, the time for this discussion will be extended by one hour.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Let is continue till 5 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: We started this discussion at 12·50 p.m. 2 hours 20 minutes remain. This means that this debate will go on till 3.10 p.m. If I extend it by 1 hour, it will go on till 4.10 p.m.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): It may continue for the whole day. It may go on till 5 p.m.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Many important points have been raised, and, therefore, let us deal with them. We may continue this till 5 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let us have education for the rest of the day. Hon. Members would like to hear the hon. Minister also. Let the entire matter be thrashed out. Let it not be said that the matter has not been thrashed out. As somebody said here today, people do not want even dispensaries; they do not want even roads. Even in the villages, the stress is on schools. They want schools everywhere. And every man is prepared even to sell away all his belongings, but he wants his boy to become a graduate. That is the desire in the whole country.

In other countries which I visited recently, I found that education at all levels was free, and scholarships wee also given. But we have not come to that stage here when education will not be expensive. If a boy wants to read, I am sure hon. Minister who comes himself from a village or a rural area would make adequate provision for him, and not make it easy only for rich men to study. Even the poorest boy must be able to study. The question of giving employment is entirely in the hands of Government; but denying even instruction seems to me not quite proper. Therefore, the hon. Minister will give due thought to this and see to it that in no year is a single boy rejected by any of the colleges or is denied admission by any of the colleges; of course, I do not say that first class colleges ought not to be there; what I am saying is that let them not be there only for the highest and the most intelligent men or the richest men only. The mediocre men also live; they also are being created by God. Otherwise, He would choose only first class fellows.

The hon. Minister will be called at 4.30 p.m. for reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have argued my point so ably.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not an argument, but it is a ruling now.

Shri D. C. Sharma:.....that I do not want to dwell on it any more.

13.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

I was referring to Rajasthan. Rajasthan students are going on strike because they are not being admitted to colleges.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: And it is a backward area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is the situation in other States of India also. Therefore, I think that the doors of the colleges should be open to the students, and where the doors are less than the number of students, more doors should be provided so that no student can be without any higher education in this country, if he wants

to get it. And if we are unable to have regular colleges, I think we should have evening colleges. For instance, my Punjab University is going to have an evening college. There should also be correspondence courses and all those things so that our students can have this kind of opportunity open to them.

In this connection, there is one thing which I want to refer to here. In my country, we attach fictious values to the divisions which the students get in the university examinations. We have first division men, second division men and third division men. Somebody asked Abraham Lincoln, 'Why do you always talk of the common man?', and he replied, 'God himself is one of the common men, because he made so many of them'.

When I look at the university results, I find that a few persons get first class. Of course, there are stories about the way in which they get their first class also. I am not referring to them. Then, some persons get second division marks. But most of the students get third division marks. I do not see any reason why all the doors of employment and all the doors of higher education and all the admissions to the science courses should be denied to these third division men. How does anybody know that if a person has been a third division man in one examination, he is for all times to come, a third division man for the purpose of his life? I should, therefore say that this bogy of selective admission has come to India too soon. It is ultimately, inopportune, unwise and inexpedient. I would, therefore, say that the doors of the universities should be open to every student, whether he is a third division student, second division student or first division student, and he should not be debarred from taking any course on which he has set his heart.

When I was head of a Department, I never said 'no' to any student who came to me for admission. I knew that time would sift the good from the bad, the good from the indifferent. That is what has happened. But now they are having such tight provisions for admission that most of the students who can do well in life are getting debarred from admission. I would therefore say that this doctrine of selective admissions is a pernicious doctrine for the India of today. We may have it after ten or fifteen years when education has spread in our country, but at present we should not have any doctrine of this kind.

Now I come to improvement of standards. Who are the people responsible for standards? After all, our standards have not gone down. I do not know why the University Grants Commission, all our State Ministers and all our Directors of Education go about talking about the low quality of our standards. I do not understand it. I do not know why these men condemn themselves out of their own mouths. I do not see any reason why a Vice-Chancellor should get up and talk about low standards. After all, he is responsible for the low standards. if there are any. I would say that these standards can be improved in many ways, but primarily in one way and it is that you should look after the students much more than you are doing now and you should look after the teachers much more than you are doing now. I thank the Union Minister for stepping up the salaries of those persons who are employed in the Central universities. I do not know how many denominations we are greating among the teachers in India. There are those persons who work in Central universities, there are those who work in State universities and there are those who work in affiliated colleges. I think you should try to do something good all along the line. You should not pick up one category of teachers and leave out the other categories of teachers. You are going to do something for the Central universities; I am happy, but I would say that you should also do that to the State university teachers. They

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

should also get something. You should also see to it that the affiliated college teachers get something. The situation in the affiliated colleges in my country is a sad and deplorable situation; I would say it is a depressing and distressing situation. I am not talking about the Delhi teachers; they are sort of much better than teachers in other State. Of course, they also want more; I do not want to stand in their way if they want more.

The University Grants Commission has already done something for the teachers employed in affiliated colleges. I would like the UGC to allocate its funds between three agencies --something to the Central universities, something to the State universities and something to the affiliated colleges. It is not good that it should give the major portion of its funds to the Central universities and the remnants to the State universities and the affiliated colleges. My feeling is that if standards of education are to improve, they will improve at the level of the affiliated colleges and then the universities will take advantage of them. Therefore, what we should do in India is to try to level up the quality of these affiliated colleges by paying the teachers good salaries and by providing the students with enough of oportunities to make the most of their life in colleges.

The Report of the University Grants Commission is very good from one point of view. It talks about health centres, psychological counselling, hobby workshops and film councils. These are good things and anything that the University Grants Commission does in this direction has my support. I welcome these things. But it is merely touching the fringe of the problem; it is leaving the heart of the problem ignored, untouched. What is the heart of the problem? The heart of the problem is that Indian students are, by far and large, poor; Indian students come, by far and large, from those homes where the parents are not well-to-do; Indian students, by far and large, are not provided with those good things of life which students of other countries have. Therefore, Indian students have to be helped all along the line.

I know our Union Minister of Education has been able to get some money for merit scholarships during the Third Five Year Plan. I am glad he has done so. But I would say that the number of merit scholarships available to students should be increased so that no student who is fit for having his education goes without it. Moreover, health centres are very useful. After all, some of our students suffer from malnutrition. But it is no good only diagnosing their ailments; the health centres should also do something by way of follow-up treatment so that students have the benefit of it. What I am suggesting is that the social welfare of students should become a big charge on the funds of the University Grants Commission. Those social amenities should consist in the provision of text-books, as my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee said in the provision of scholarships and the provision of other things which can make a student's life very happy and very easy.

The problem of discipline is being talked about a great deal. I know there are some persons who are trying to improve discipline by undemocratising the democratic institutions that prevail in some of the colleges and universities of India. They think that these universities and colleges in India will be islands in a sea of democracy, islands which are cut off from all normal health-giving channels of democracy. They think that all the student indisicipline is due to elections which they have so far as their unions are concerned. I think it is a travesty of fact. If elections are bad for students, they are bad for us, they are bad all along the line. We say that panchayats will be elect-

ed, Assemblies will be elected, the Lok Sabha will be elected and all these things will be elected, but at the same time we say that the students do not have the right to elect their unions or councils. I believe by doing so we are trying to cut the very roots from which democracy is going to spring up. Students, I should say, are the future guardians and custodians of democracy, and unless they learn the democratic ways and procedures at universities and colleges, I think our democracy will not be as fruitful as it should be.

Therefore, I would say that discipline will improve if you have a union—elected union—in every college and if you make the union along with the Principals and members of the staff responsible for the discipline of the college. I know this experiment has been tried in some colleges in Punjab and has worked very well. Make the students responsible, and I am sure our discipline will improve. Our discipline will not improve if we try to cut down the tree of democracy in our universities.

I am glad the University Grants Commission has been giving some grant for the publication of outstanding theses presented to the universities for the Ph.D. degree. I know some of these theses have been published. After all, a university is to be judged by the amount of research that it does, and our University Grants Commission should also be proud of the research that is being done at the universities. But I find that the money that is allotted for this purpose is very small. I would like that more money is given, so that more theses of students can be published. We are at the threshold of the Third Plan. I hope the Commission will get much more money in the Third Plan than in the Second, and that it will spend this money as wisely as possible, so that no aspect of our university education is starved.

I believe the Commission is responsible for the improvement of our standards. I do not think our standards have fallen very much, though everybody talks about it. I do not think our standards can be measured in terms of some of the howlers which our students commit while writing their answer books. I have read some of the howlers committed by students in other countries. Dean Inge wrote an essay on howlers, and he says to the question what monogomy was, the answer given was that monogomy was a marriage of monotony. That is to say, the student confused monotony with monogomy. That was done by a student in England, not in India. Therefore, such howlers are perpetrated everywhere, and the pundits of the Public Service Commission and our great scholars who sit in judgment on our students always bring to light these small failings of our students, and prove thereby that our standards are going down. I wish they also bring to our notice some of the outstanding achievements of the students. I have examined the M.A. papers of some of the universities, and after reading through a paper, I have said to myself: can I answer this question as well as the student has done? I have said to myself that the student has done exceedingly well. The fact of the matter is that only the weaknesses of our educational system are highlighted by the persons responsible for education, and the fine points, the good points of our education, are not highlighted by these great men. Therefore, I would say that all this talk about our falling standards is not justified. A small part of it may be justified, but I would say that students in free India are doing much better than they ever did when the English were ruling over us. I do not see anything that can make me ashamed of our students of today. They are doing much better, they are manning our services, they are competing for very big examinations. They go to other countries. I have been to the Soviet Union, U.S.A. and so many other countries, and wherever I have gone, I have found that the Indian student is held in high esteem. Are these Indian students who go abroad

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the result of our fallen standards of education? Certainly not. Therefore, this kind of talk should stop. Our students are doing very well, and if you give them encouragement, I think they will do much better, but if you go on giving them a bad name, I think, it will do good neither to the students, nor to the teachers, nor to the country. Therefore, I believe it is up to us to give a word of good cheer to the students who are improving in free India much more than they ever did. when we had the stranglehold of the British Government upon us.

I think the University Grants Commission is doing quite well. I hope the Commission will take note of the suggestions made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and other Members here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this report many important points of far-reaching consequence have been raised and discussed. It would be almost impossible to deal with all of them, but I shall rush from point to point because I consider those points to have a great impact on the youth of the country, and I do not think it would be fair to the University Grants Commission or the youth not to deal with those points very candidly.

At the very outset I shall say a few words about the composition of the Commission. I said last time that we might have the younger element on the Commission. I am glad we have a comparatively younger man as Chairman of the Commission now. When I made the suggestion, the Minister could not countenance it, but I am glad that he has put it into practice. But age group is not the only consideration. I wish we get over the craze for vice-chancellors and age above 60. I suggest that we have on this Commission two teachers from the universities in the age group 45 to 50 or 55, as they are in daily contact and touch with the students, the teaching staff and their difficulties and the realities of the situation. They will be able to bring a realistic picture before the Commission, and not the vice-chancellors who shut themselves in their rooms and who are above the age of 60.

I would also suggest that we have on this Commission one principal or even a headmaster of a higher secondary school, and a director controlling higher secondary education. The Commission cannot work in complete isolation from higher secondary education. After all, it must have a direct link. Who are the students entering the universities? They are the boys who come from the higher secondary schools. Therefore, it is very necessary that we know the difficulties of higher secondary education, that we are in touch with what is happening there, how and why it is that the students who come to the universities are weaker. The main weakness of the Commission is that it is living in complete isolation from higher education and talking about the university, and sometimes passing, as it has done in this book, very casual remarks that the students coming up are of a very low standard. They do not know what is happening, who is responsible for these standards and these failures in the higher secondary standards.

As a matter of fact, it is quite obvious we have made a complete mess of it. We shift from one course to another. We made a complete muddle of the medium of instruction. This higher secondary was a eleven year course then again we are going back. I am surprised to know the other day that we are going to have a junior higher secondary course. I do not know where we stand, what we do. And we put all the blame on the students. Sometimes there is a failure of 75 per cent. in the higher secondary stage, and the Commission blames the students. We must have a realistic picture. The Commission must be re-composed in the manner indicated.

I wish the Commission also changes its functioning. I cannot appreciate the way in which it is functioning. It

takes up individual projects from individual universities, examines them and sanctions them. It is a complete patch work. There is no planned development. There is no reason why each university should not have a five year plan for itself, as to how it is going to develop during these five years. The entire five year plan should be discussed. They should be able to get their assistance and develop from year to year. The entire pattern and procedure of financial assistance should undergo a radical change. Let not people come here and hang around the commission's doors for financial help for this and that project; let them not be at the mercy of the Commission; let not the U.G.C. want to boss over and distribute favours. Every university must have a five year plan; it should have the complete picture as to how they are going to develop during this five year period. What are we doing? We want the foreign countries to tell us—not only tell us, but we want the foreign assistance to be made available to us for two years so that we can go and build ahead. The sort of patchup work which is now done unnecessarily takes away most of the energies of the Commission as well as of the universities and does not permit them to do real planning.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Member whether planning of university education for five years comes within the terms of reference of the U.G.C. at all?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. The U.G.C. gives them all the necessary financial assitance for their developmental work. If they have an idea as to what their developmental work is going to be for the next five years and what they are going to get from the U.G.C., they will be able to plan better so that they will be assured of assistance by the U.G.C. This is not something very new. It is done in U.K. and other progressive countries which want to go ahead in the matter.

I will now pass on to the second point about the opening of new universities. Here I have serious differences with the Commission. I would always want the Commission to be consulted as an expert body and their views should be respected. But I take very serious exception to the observations made by the Commission on page 2. They say: that the State Governments and the legislatures must consult them before they open a new university so that:

> "care can be taken to see that the law embodies no provisions constituting a serious invasion of the academic autonomy of the universities concerned or conflicting with well-established principles of selecting teachers on expert advice. Such provisions are liable to be misused under political pressure for the ends of party politics."

I take strong exception to it. Do you think that the State Governments and the State legislatures have not got any sense of responsibility as to whether they are going to legislate. The Commission should know its own limitation. I do not mind their saying that the expert advice which they give can be useful. But to say that there are going to be provisions which are invasions on the academic autonomy is not proper. If the State legislatures or State Governments are framed that way, surely the advice given by the Commission will be brushed aside. It is a serious insinuation against the State Government and the State legislature and I say it goes against democracy itself.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): It is based upon what is happening.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If my hon. friend wants a totalitarian Government, that is another matter. We are going to have a university in Rajasthan. What has that Government done? They did not do things as suggested in this insinuation. They have appointed a high-powered committee of three eminent educationists. Shri Khosla is one from the Planning Commission; Shri Siddhanta is the second person, a Vice-Chancellor and the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

third person is a Vice-Chancellor from Punjab. That is how the State Governments are functioning; the State Governments are supposed to be reasonable bodies. It may suit Shri Ranga to damn all the State Governments and all State legislatures and say that they are functioning this way or that way but I think it is the height of irresponsibility to make such an insinuation. I also do not agree with some other observations made in this report. It is true that there are many things with which I agree and I do not say that I disagree with every word here. They have thrown a sort of a damper on the opening of new universties. Let us know what is the position. In Australia there is a university for every 2,000 students; it is so in Canada also. These is a university for every 4,000 students in U.K., for every 10,000 students in Pakistan. In India we have not got a university even for 15,000 students. Still that damper is there. It is said that the literacy percentage in U.S.A. is 95 while in India is only 35 per cent. But I wish the hon. Minister to remember that even the literate population of India is more than the entire population of the United States. There are only about six lakhs of university students in India while in U.S.A. there are about 30 lakhs. Is it time that we put a damper on the admission of students? I agree with every word of what Shri D. C. Sharma said just now. We must find provision for new universities. We are trying to put a sand bund before the surging waters; it will wash it away. You are creating a position where there will be a sort of a revolt in the minds of the youth of the country. What are these young people to do? We have compulsory primary education and we are opening a number of higher secondary schools. But then after that you say: here is a blank wall. When you make a bund you just see that there is a regulated flow of water and there are other outlets. What are the other outlets? If you want to checkmate them, it will never be tolerated. You are creating an explosive situation. By way of academic discussion, it may suit anybody. If you sit in a closed room and have your academic discussions and say that there must be such and such type of education and the students should not be admitted if they are not first class and they will otherwise be a waste on the exchequer it may be all right. I wish the realities of the situation are faced squarely. If we do not do that, we do not know where we will stand.

I will take another point and that is the salary of the teachers. I must congratulate the Government for forward steps in this direction. Again my objection is that we have no gone to the root of the matter. All this money now given for improving teachers' salary does not serve the real purpose for which it is meant. We used to attract only second or even third class persons for the teaching line: the first-class people, the cream, will always go to the administrative services. The same position continues even now, even with the improved salaries. We have not the courage and the boldness to tackle the problem. I do not know whether the hon. Minister feels strong enough to do it. The crux of the problem is whether the teaching staff in the universtities are going to be the first class products of this country. If that is to be so, then they must have a better pay structure and better status than the administrative services. This is a plain and simple question which must be understood clearly. If you want to attract first-class people and have good standards, your pay structure for the teaching line in the universities must be better than the pay structure that you have in the administrative services, and there is no reason why you have not been able to do it. There is no progressive country in the world—I do not know of any progressive country, whether it is a western democratic country or whether it is a Communist country—where the teaching, scientific and engineering staff do not get a better salary than those in the administrative services. Show me any country which is progressive and which

does not pay its teachers more than it pays to those in the administrative services. Here, it is a heritage which we have not been able to break through. It is really unfortunate that the people who decide these matters are those in the I.C.S. and the Ministers are not powerful enough to overrule them.

14 hrs.

I was very unhappy when I raised this question and when the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs told me that the pay structure which they have created is good enough to attract the best from among the people and that the pay need not go further and also that it should not be compared with that of the I.A.S. people. I was really sad about it. I challenged him on the floor of the House at that very time. I wish that a proper note is taken of this aspect of the matter. If you really want first-class people and maintain good standards, it is no use increasing the salary a little and putting them lower than those in the administrative services. If we are thinking of changing the grade of the I.A.S., I would say, "please bring it down if the country cannot afford such high salaries". But then the argument was raised to the effect whether we can afford to make a change. Please bring the I.A.S. grade from Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 1,500. If you cannot do that, let the grade of teachers be at least up to Rs. 1,800. This can be easily done. There is no difficulty about it. Why cannot we do it, if we want to change the pattern and see that our country progresses on that line?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many important points, particularly about language. We discussed it at the meetings of the Higher Secondary Board also. Language is the cause of so much trouble. But since we are short of time, I conclude.

Shri K. C. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Chairman, in discussing this report, I must in the beginning offer my thanks to the retired Chairman of the University Grants Commission. Shri C. D. Deshmukh was no educationist, and I believe that save and except for a short period during which he was associated with the education department as Under Secretary or something like that, he had nothing to do with education in his life. Yet, during the time of his presidentship, the University Grants Commission did admirable work in reorganising higher education in this country and in setting up a standard. That goes to the credit of the man who guided the deleberations of this organisation for a long time.

When we discuss this report we must keep in mind that education is a State subject. The Central Government comes into it only because of that particular provision in the Seventh Schedule under which the Centre is charged with the work of co-ordination and maintenance of standards of education in the higher institutions and institutions of scientific research. That is where the University Grants Commission comes in, to look after that provision in the Constitution with which the Central Government is entrusted. In doing their work, they have been proceeding in a way, of course rather cautiously, I would also say successfully, so far as the question of maintenance and setting up of standards is concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee raised the question of admission of students. I myself am also concerned very much with that. I have very recent experience in the university of Calcutta, where the students made a rush for admission and asked the university authorities to take up the question with all the institutions so that they might have sufficient scope for admission into the courses which they wanted to pursue. For that, university education has got to be expanded and newer universties founded. Even a country like Britain which is well-known for its conservatism is moving

[Shri K. C. Bhattacharya]

for the establishment of new universities and I believe it has planned five more universities—York, Canterbury, Norwich, Brighton and at one other place,—for the growing number of students who want university education. But the method that they follow in setting up these universities is different from the one that we follow here, and that is where I am going to lay stress. In the case of Brighton, for example, I had opportunities to make enquiries. The Vice-Chancellor was appointed two years before the university was founded. The Vice-Chancellor was appointed two years earlier to prepare the courses for the university and lay the basis. Then, in the beginning, only 60 students were admitted, and after making the experiment with 60 students, they came to the finalisation of the scheme as to the way in which it needed expansion and in which way it ought to grow.

On the other hand, in our country, universities come into existence overnight. In one State, by an overnight decision of the State legislature, there was a university for every division. It is quite a different way. University is a plant of very slow growth and you cannot have universities coming into existence overnight.

14.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I suggest to the hon. Minister to follow the line which Brighton has been following in building up the university there and the method that those five universities which I mentioned have adopted for themselves. In the case of the State to which I referred just now, in which universities came up overnight, I have come to know that the University Grants Commission offered their advice and some pieces of advice which they offered were not in approbation of the method adopted for the setting up of those universities. But that advice was brushed aside and not taken note of. The hon. Minister may find out how it has been done.

So far as the maintenance of standards to which I have referred, which is the main responsibility of the Centre—maintenance of all-India standards in the institutions of higher education—I would suggest that attention should be devoted more to the courses and curricula that these institutions should follow, the qualification of teachers and the scope for research in scientific studies, rather than to the setting up of new buildings to which I believe Shri D. C. Sharma and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur referred. The attention of the University Grants Commission, I should say, has been devoted more to the setting up of buildings than to the improvement of courses and the curricula.

I made a calculation. Out of the Rs. 20 crores that they have spent during the second Plan, I believe Rs. 15 crores have gone to the setting up of buildings and only Rs. 5 crores to the improvement of educational standards for which the Commission is mainly responsible. This is a matter which requires examination.

About the establishment of new universities, I differ from Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in a sense. I believe the Commission is right in taking upon itself the question that the academic autonomy of universities must be maintained and well-established principles of selecting teachers should also be respected. These are two very salutary propositions which the Commission have laid down and we should also agree and support the Commission in holding up these principles.

In some of the newer universities which have come into existence, I had the opportunity of studying some of the constitutions in certain cases. My impression is that the governing bodies of the universities are constituted in a way that they would be completely under the thumb of the Secretariat. Academic autonomy as such will not

be there to the extent to which a university should have it. Shri Mathur may go into that matter. He may take for himself the constitution of the new universities that have come into existence and find out for himself as to whether these universities will be free to grow as academic bodies or whether they will be under the undue influence of the secretariat. This can be easily found out from a realistics study of the situation itself.

So far as the reconstitution of the University Grants Commission, to which Shri Mathur referred, is concerned, I believe this can be done in a different way. Let there be a review after every ten years of the work done by the Commission and the progress in higher education that has been achieved during the term of ten years. At the same time, let there be a review also of the progress that has ben achieved in the matter of secondary education. I believe the mess in the field of secondary education is much more than in the field of higher education and university education. Secondary education really requires looking after. Even today when three-year degree courses are being accepted in different universities, the course of secondary education have not come up to the standard to which they are required to come and on which these three-year degree courses have been calculated to be based.

According to the UGC report itself, whereas in other cases the three-year degree courses come after a eleven-year course in higher education, the U.P. Government's proposal is to have the three-year degree course after a twelve-year school-*cum*-intermediate course. Bombay proposes to have a three-year honours course after intermediate. Even today the secondary education courses have not come up to the same standard which was required of them when the University Commission submitted its report and when the UGC took up the setting up of the three-year degree course in different universities.

What I am suggesting now is that there should be a review after every 10 years of the university education as also of secondary education.

Prof. Mukerjee was referring to the difficulty of the students who find themselves barred out from the portals of universities on the ground of not having sufficient merit to get in. I believe some intermediate courses will have to be provided between the higher secondary course and the beginning of the three-year degree course. The students who will be shut out from universities will be quite young—16 or 17 years—and at that stage, the students frustrated in that way will create a social problem which will add to the difficulties of administration as well as of social life.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Already 11-year school courses are there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Even after the 11-year school course, the student who pasess out and does not find entry into a university should be provided with some sort of diploma course or some course in the midway, so that they may not feel completely frustrated.

There is one important reference about the question of elections in the universities. The report suggests that appointments should be made by rotation rather than by election. Of course, that is not a original suggestion which the U.G.C. is making. It has been taken from the Radhakrishnan Commission's report where this suggestion has been made that appointments in universities should be made as far as possible by rotation and election should be avoided. In the U.G.C. report, this has been repeated. That suggestion is a very healthy suggestion. I have some experience of one university at least—the Calcutta University— and I should say that this suggestion should be put into effect for the good of all the universities in India.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

They have made a suggestion that teachers should keep out of elections as much as possible. I might disclose an information here. The late Dr. H. C. Mukerjee, who was the Rajyapal of West Bengal, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, sent the suggestion to the Syndicate that the teachers might be requested not to stand for election. Of course, the Syndicate did not make it binding or compulsory, but it simply decided that the suggestion of the Chancellor be circulated amongst the teachers. The suggestion came from one who himself was a teacher all his life and rose to the highest position in the State.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Did he stand for any election?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: No. He became Governor by selection.

An Hon. Member: By nomination.

Shri K. C. Bhattacharya: His suggestion was that the teachers might be requested to avoid election. That suggestion is worth considering.

When Prof. Mukerjee was speaking, my mind was thinking of two very eminent teachers who came into the Parliament. One was the late Dr. Meghnad Saha. He came into this House and died at Delhi. When I got the report of his death, I felt that it would have been much better if Dr. Saha had limited himself to his work in the Calcutta University and the Science Association rather than going through the strain of election.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If teachers are elected, do they continue on the staff or are they relieved from the teaching activities? Will the Minister kindly clarify it, because they have to be away for six months?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: So far as Dr. Saha was concerned, he was on the staff of the University all the time he was in Parliament.

I refer to another eminent teacher—Prof. Satyendranath Bose, who is the National Professor and whom Government chose to nominate to the Upper House. I wonder within myself whether it is better for the country that Dr. Bose should be in his laboratory rather in a back bench in the Upper House of Parliament. He had no interest in Parliament work; he just sat quietly in the back bench looking at what was happening in the House. From the experience of these two eminent teachers in Parliament, I feel the teachers might do better work in their own field rather than in the field of legislation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that the hon. Member means that this House should be only composed of professional politicians and professors, scientists, doctors and engineers should not have any place here?

Shri Tyagi: Then there should be somebody to teach the childern, because they wil be away for six months.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think it is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to have stated like that about the eminent Dr. Saha. He might have been on the staff, but he was not on the teaching staff. He was a Profesor of Science. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the issue at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the issue. All that he says is about Professor Saha.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have not made any incorrect statement. What I have said is completely based on facts, and the hon. Member may have it verified from the University of Calcutta, if she so likes.

Shri Ranga: He has made no insinuation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He was not on the teaching staff.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not making any disparaging remarks about the professor. He is only saying that in the national interest that would have been better.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What I have stated here is only in the national interest and what I think would be to the good of the country, to the good of the people and for this House itself as well as for the university for which the University Grants Commission is trying to do so much.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But that is very wrong.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: If the hon. lady Member. . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. the hon. Member need not take notice of every remark that is made here.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: But she may take notice of what the University Commission has stated. It was headed by one of the most eminent teachers of India. She may take notice of what the Commission has said about teacher politicians in the universities. There is a long dissertation on that in the report of the University Commission—that may be consulted—as to how the teachers ought to conduct themselves in the university and also in the work outside the university.

I do not want to go into more details. I only want to say one or two words about the medium of instruction. The medium of instruction of the university is going to be the regional language. That is the proposition now. What I feel apprehensive about it is that by making a university completely regional in the medium of instruction we might create isolated groups of academic institutions which may have no link with each other and which may find it difficult to carry on communication with each other. In the old India educational institutions maintained a link with each other because they had a common language. That language is Sanskrit. Professors from one institution freely passed into the other, from north to south and from east to west. For the time being, Sir, the only link is English. Of course, we are not going to make English our national language or anything like that, but for practical purposes, for maintaining a link between the different educational institutions of the country, until another Indian language comes to attain the same position as English is doing now. I believe English ought to have some place in the university education in the interest of at least the maintenance of contact for the institutions in the different parts of India.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the remarks made by my hon. friend who has just sat down, in regard to the medium of instruction in our universities. I have no objection to our universities concentrating on their local or regional languages as the first language in their universities because these languages happen to be the mother tongues of the people in the respective places. But, at the same time, if we do not lay equal stress on the need for our students being taught in Hindi and English, we are likely to throw open the doors for national disintegration and also for helping our people to belittle you, as in the ancient days, as, what is known as, the *koopasthamanduga* stage.

Secondly, I am also in favour of the suggestion made by my hon. friends that under the present circumstances it might not be wise for teachers, professors and lecturers to be encouraged to get into legislatures while they continue to be in their jobs and drawing their salaries. I myself have had personal experience of the difficulties that lie in that path. When L was a professor in one of the colleges in Madras.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A charge might be laid against us that because

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

we are here we are shutting out the avenues to others.

Shri Ranga: I was elected as a Member to the then Central Iegislative Assembly. But then I happened to be on the side of the Congress. It was not the ruling party then. Therefore, the ruling party then took exception to my membership in the Central Lagislative Assembly. They placed before me the choice between my public work on the one side and my position in the college. Naturally, I chose my public work and gave up my paid job in the college. My difficulty in regard to this particular matter is this. It should be all right for a teacher or a lecturer or a professor to be a member of a legislature so long as he belongs to a college or a university which would be on the right side of the then ruling party. If, on the other hand, he happens to belong to an opposition party he would be up against many difficulties and his own freedom would be impeached. Therefore, in the interest of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience which are most valuable especially in the case of teaching profession, our teachers, lecurers and professors ought not to be encouraged to get into the legislatures. It is not that I do not want them to be in, but I feel that they would not be able to give satisfaction to their own conscience and they would not be able to enjoy all the freedom that they should enjoy while remaining members of the legislature if they do not happen to belong—whatever party it may be, whether it is the Communist Party, the Congress Party or the Swatantra Party—to the ruling party.

Thirdly, taking up the question of students discipline, so much has been said by the University Grants Commission and by other eminent educational authorities that the students are at fault. Sometimes they are at fault. Sometimes the professors and teaching staff also are at fault. More than that, the university authorities happen to be at fault. I would like my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, to study what happened recently in the Osmania University in Andhra Pradesh. I do not wish to go into all the details. I need only say this much, that when the fees were raised to the tune of 50 per cent or 75 per cent no effort was made by the university authorities to consult either the Parents' Council or the Students' Council. They did it on their own and then they were faced with a strike. The University Vice Chancellor then said that he would have no objection to reduce the fees or annul the enhancement provided the Government of Andhra would make good the estimated loss of Rs. 1 lakh or something like that. It was only a pittance, and yet he made this excuse. The local government took two weeks before it could possibly make up its mind. Meanwhile they allowed the students, they encouraged or incited the students to go on strike. The strike went on merrily and it became a very popular movement. What happened then? The moment the university authorities and the Government came to the conclusion that the enhancement would be annulled the strike was given up by a majority decision. The President of the union did not want the strike to be stopped for his own reasons. What did the students do? If they were bent upon mere indiscipline they would have gone on merrily with the strike. But they did not do so. They overruled the advice of their own President, the President of the Students Union, and they went back to their colleges. In that way they put an end to the strike. What does this mean? It means that the students behaved in a better way than the university authorities and the local government. Such things ought to be prevented.

Then there is the other question. I wish to pay my tribute to that wonderful astronaut and those myriad scientists who have helped him to go round the world so many times within the last 36 hours in the unimaginable nigh altitudes of this universe.

An Hon. Member: Has he come back?

Shri Ranga: How I wish that our universities also would be able to claim some day such an achievement to their credit! But we are so far below that high altitude, and that is all the more reason why we should encourage our universities to enjoy as much autonomy as possible from our own local or central politics. It is because of that that the University Grants Commission has made a very salutary suggestion that before any legislation is being undertaken for the founding of new universities, it should be consulted. That is all what it said. It did not wish to put a ban on the opening of universities. When speaking on the question on a former occasion, I have myself stated that I do not want the University Grants Commission to have the power to put a ban on the founding of universities. But, at the same time, it is certainly right on the part of the University Grants Commission to give its advice to all the people who wish to organise new universities and ask them to submit their plans for its consideration so that prime care would be given to academic consideration and not to political parties. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, was wondering whether local legislatures and local governments would be interested in bringing in politics into the field of universities. I would like him and the Government of India to give some consideration to the manner in which a controversy was allowed to rise in the press and on the platform over the appointment of a vice-chancellor in one of our universities in the recent past. If they would give some consideration to all those things that had happened, I am sure they would be able to see that it is better to accept the advice of the University Grants Commission and not to reject it.

I am all in favour of what Shri Mathur has stated in regard to the salaries of the teaching staff. I do not want the status of the IAS officers to be reduced; no. But I would like the salaries of the teaching profession to be raised as high as it would be possible for the Government to manage. There are many countries, including Soviet Russia, where the salaries of the teaching staff are kept exceptionally high. In fact, in Canada the teaching profession is the best paid profession. Why should we not also try our best to achieve the same result within our means?

I am not so very keen of multiplying the number of universities as I am keen of multiplying the number of colleges. Therefore, I agree with my hon. friends, Shri Mathur and Shri Sharma, that there should be more and more educational facilities for the increasing number of our young people who are seeking higher education. That does not mean that we should have high-cost university buildings with their syndicates, senates, academic councils, vice-chancellors and registrars. Nothing can be gained by the mere multiplication of these establishments. On the other hand, if we can have more colleges with that money, so much the better, and I am sure my friends would not disagree with me on that.

I am very happy indeed that a new experiment is going to be made, or has already been made, in organising industrial estates as an adjunct or an extension of some of our universities. I think one has already been inaugurated in Hyderabad as an extension of the Osmania University. This is a very good move in the right direction, and I hope all other universities also would come to be helped by the establishment of these industrial estates.

I wish to pay my tribute to the good work done by the University Grants Commission. I am in favour of a periodical review of the work done by the University Grants Commission and also of all our universities. We need not have to wait for ten years, as my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya has stated, for a review like this. If we can have a review once in every five

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years, it would be very useful. Similarly, we should encourage the universities to have their own five year plans, as suggested by Shri Mathur.

Here I would like to pay my tribute to Shri C. D. Deshmukh. It is true that he was not a teacher, but he made an excellent Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He raised the standards of education. It was a pity that we had to lose his services. Thereafter, it was a greater pity indeed that fate should have taken away from us one of our distinguished educationists, Dr. Krishna. He also happened to be a personal friend of mine. He was once, I think, the colleague of my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee. Shri Mukerjee and Dr. Krishna were colleagues in the university in Andhra. He was a student along with me at Oxford. He made such a success of the Vice-chancellorship that during his tenure of 10 or 11 years there was not even one strike on the part of the students or any trouble from the teachers. Eminently fitted as he was to bring together people of different temperaments and make them work together, I was happy that we would be able to bring down this trouble of student indiscipline during his tenure. Unfortunately, he was taken away from us. I hope it is in the fitness of things that I should express the sense of loss felt by a large number of us at his untimely death.

I am glad that Shri Kothari has come to be appointed as the new Chairman for this reason that this is the time when we have got to pay special attention to the development of scientific studies in our country. Not enough is being provided for the development of scientific studies and research in our universities, if we are to be guided by the figures given by the University Grants Commission. An eminent scientist, as he is, I sincerely hope that he would be able to persuade the Government to place more funds at the disposal of our universities for the development of scientific studies.

It is wrongly thought by many professors, as well as university vice-chancellors, that ancient India and her traditions have little to contribute to the scientific knowledge of the present day. We are all admiring the achievements of the astronauts of the west as well as the east. But is it not high time for our universities to pay some attention to the achievements of the science of yoga which our people have developed in our country. We have heard of yogis who were able to raise themselves up bodily without any effort at all, without any visible effort, from a table right up to six inches.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is fiction.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend, who was also in the west as I was, is still subscribing to that juvenile impression that I used to have several years ago that it was all fiction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: West gives different lessons to different scholars!

Shri Ranga: Anyhow, one yogi was able to raise himself. He gave one performance here and many hon. Members witnessed it. He was able to stop his pulse and heart beat for minutes and yet he was alive. There is something to be learnt from these achievements, from these visible demonstrations. There must be something behind it. It is time that our universities begin to give scientific consideration not only to these achievements but to the possibilities of greater achievements in that direction. Let us try to develop a scientific way of assessing not only the achievements of these people but also the possibilities of further advances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh. I would request hon. Members to condense their remarks within fifteen minutes as there are a large number of hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, speaking on university education during the last conference of the National Development Council, the Prime Minister stated that India could not ignore higher education at any cost. While going through the figures I find that whereas the percentage of outlay on university education in the Second Plan was 21.6. in the Third Plan it has been reduced to 19.6. It means that in the Third Plan, instead of investing more money on university education, we have reduced our investment.

That is the policy that has been laid down in the Third Five-Year Plan and it goes quite contrary to the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission. Parliament has now to review that Plan in the light of that recommendation of the University Grants Commission and see whether we can at this stage of the development of university education reduce the outlay on university education as looked at from the pattern of education that we are having in the country. Among the 16 Colombo plan countries there are four or five countries which are now investing more than 40 per cent of their outlay on education, but here in India we have not been able to do that. If we look up the projects that are included in the programme, we find agriculture. irrigation, transport and industries. All these things are given in serial order, but nowhere does education find a place there. It is lumped together with social services include health and so many other things including education. Therefore during the 13 years of independence India has not given that much of emphasis on education as it ought to have done.

The University Grants Commission Act was passed with the supposition that university education was the responsibility of the Government of India. Reading through the Report of the University Grants Commission we find that the University Grants Commission has dealt with the whole matter as if it is the Union Government which is responsible for university education and not the State Governments. When we see the Constitution of India we find that university education is a State subject—it is not a Union subject. Therefore I say as I have said before also that it is high time now to amend the Constitution so as to bring university education into the Union List. It should be the exclusive responsibility of the Union Government to develop university education in India because we have to see that we bring out of our universities national students rather than provincial students. In the present set up a university in Bengal, Kerala or Madras is not supposed to bring out national students.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, I object to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I stop him from saying that if he has different views?

Shri Kalika Singh: I am not raising here any question of provincialism. My own State, UP, has got seven universities and Allahabad University is the one university which has already become an all India university from many points of view. It is run by the State but it has never been run on narrow provincial lines. Still. there is a paradox that the Union Government is running the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University in UP. So, I say why should the Union Government take responsibility only for two communal universities and one here in the Capital? It should take responsibility for all the 46 universities which have now grown up.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, how does he say that Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University are communal universities. The President of India is the Visitor of both.

Shri Kalika Singh: Whenever the point was raised that the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' in the nomenclature of these two universities

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should be deleted, there was objection from all sides. Therefore I say that these communal universities were started with some point of view by the British people then and they are still being continued as such.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Kalika Singh: That is why I object to this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Banaras Hindu University was not started by the British. It was stated by Malaviyaji.

Shri Kalika Singh: During the British period after the Aligarh Muslim University was established, as a reaction the Banaras Hindu University also came into being. I do not think Mahatma Gandhi liked the opening of this university or that university from a national point of view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mahatmaji took a keen interest in the opening of the Banaras Hindu University.

Shri Kalika Singh: Sir, I think I should be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot help him if he enters into controversial things.

Shri Kalika Singh: I am very much convinced about my point of view, namely, that all the 46 universities should be made national universities and should be taken over by the Union. The subject of university education itself should now become a Union subject rather than remain a State subject.

In the Report of the University Grants Commission previous to this Report it was stated that the population of university students was 9 lakhs and that 200 universities were required to be opened. Then a policy was laid down. In this Report which is under discussion they have said that despite their recommendation in that Report no effort has been made either by the Central Government or by the State Governments to open new universities. The University Grants Commission is of the view that new universities should be opened if we have to accommodate a large number of students who are now seeking admission and the Commission has limited the number of students in a university to 5,000. They say that if we have more students over and above 5,000, it will be overcrowding and will be creating other complications. Therefore the University Grants Commission is of the view that more and more universities should come into being. I think the Government of India must now look into the fact that it is a very important problem. It has to be decided one way or the other. If new universities are to be encouraged and opened, a consistent policy which has to be followed throughout the country should be laid down. That can be done only when university education is made a Union subject and it is the Union Government which lays down a uniform policy for the whole of India. National students should now come up to take up the administrative services and to go out of India as national students rather than with some provincial bias.

The other thing that I just want to point out is about the upgrading of salaries of teachers. I also happen to be the Secretary of a Degree college and I know how much complicated that problem has now become from the point of view of finances of the State Governments and of the Central Government. Professors are very important persons for the development of our nation. We take first-class firsts, top men, out of the persons who have come out of the universities, for the post of lecturer, but we give them only Rs. 200 as starting salary in degree colleges. Now the University Grants Commission has recommended that they will give some more money if the colleges upgrade

their salary scales. They say that the starting salary should be Rs. 225 rather than Rs. 200. Generally, first-class people come for interview and the number of persons coming from interview is so large that I think that there are many first-class students who have passed MA in various subjects but are unemployed. When you propose to them that they will get a salary of Rs. 225, they agree and take up the job. There is no other income which these Professors get from any other source; they have no practice or anything like that. Therefore, I think the upgrading of their salaries is very important. The Plan expenditure should be so arranged that the Professors who join as Lecturers in degree colleges get a starting salary of Rs. 350 or something above that. That is my second point.

My third point is about the improvement of standards in education. The standard has been falling, and it has been generally noticed, by the University Grants Commission also and by persons connected with education, that the students are not being taught so well.

What is the reason for the fall in the standard? Somebody suggested that it is due to the same defect, namely that of providing less salaried staff to these institutions; they do not devote so much time in teaching, and therefore we are getting not so good students from these universities. It is now too late to blame the students for the fall in the standards. Government should look into the whole matter and see that the students improve in their education. And we should provide more facilities to the students at all stages, from the primary to the highest stage of education.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by the author of this report, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, who had to retire from the Chairmanship of the Commission because there was no contract to continue his services. After him another gentleman took charge as Chairman. Unfortunately he was snatched away by God. And the third Chairman has taken charge. I am told that the present Chairman is holding some other office also. Besides being the Chairman of the University Grants Commission he is said to be an Honorary Professor in Delhi University and Honorary Adviser to the Defence Science Laboratory. I do not know whether it would be proper for the Chairman to hold any other office or to have connection with other offices. By that I do not mean to say that he cannot do well if he happens to hold so many offices; but my only fear is that he may not be in a position to give undivided attention to the development and advancement of education for which he has been chosen as Chairman of the Commission. The purpose of this Commission is to see that education is advanced and to bring it at par with the education in other countries. In the course of the seven or eight years of its existence the Commission has done a lot and deserves all our appreciation.

But one thing that I would like to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House is this. When we take an assessment of our achievements we are not able to find out where we stand today. So far as the salaries of teachers, professors and readers are concerned, their salaries have been increased both in the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Five Year Plan. But with what result? According to me, the money has been dissipated and the standard remains the same. Because, the person is the same, his qualifications are the same, and the course is the same. He remains stationary, though he gets more emoluments. I do not grudge it. They must be paid well. But with all that, what is the effort that they have put forth towards the advancement of education? I do not think this is much to be appreciated.

Everywhere the cry is that the standard has fallen and there has been the greatest indiscipline in schools

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and colleges. Just as strike is said to be a disease among workers, indiscipline is a disease among students. It is said that strike is a weapon of the workers, thanks to the leaders of the organisation. But it is a danger from another point of view, that is of students developing this habit of creating indiscipline and thereby causing dislocation to studies and to the administration, and not knowing the proper remedy to arrest it. In this connection I would suggest that the University Grants Commission should evolve some way by which we could prevent this indiscipline among students. The students seem to guide the professors and the principals and teachers. Whatever they want, they achieve it by their indiscipline, and they do get it by resorting to indiscipline, strike and so on. The parents are indirectly to be blamed for this. I do not mean that parents are indifferent, but at the same time parents also owe a duty in the matter of the discipline of their wards. When the students are disorderly in their behaviour in a college, that creates a sympathetic vibration in other colleges and universities also, with the result that education comes to a stand-still and administration comes to a stand-still, and other leaders have to intervene and see that things are set right.

I suggest that the authorities should now convene a conference of parents, and the conference of parents must be a yearly feature. We are having so many conferences, committees, meetings, conventions symposiums and seminars. All sorts of things come into existence. But I have not seen a conference of parents. Parents also have a responsibility in regard to the students and for the future of our country. What efforts have been made by any university or by the University Grants Commission in this respect? It has been left in the lurch, and nobody gives any thought to it. Therefore, in order to arrest student indiscipline growing and assuming larger proportions, we must hold some conference or seminar of parents and ask them to take care of their wards and to see that this student indiscipline is stopped.

Then, I do not find any mention in this report, as in other reports, about the tours conducted by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Commission. Mention has been made in the previous reports about such tours, but I do not find anything in this report. I was told that the Secretary made a vast tour of England, Germany, America and other places. There is nothing to indicate the achievements he has made or whether he has submitted any brochure to the Commission or to any other authority. What is the object of a person going to other countries except to see that we follow some of the principles and methods adopted in the other countries, which he would have seen? By going to other countries and studying a great deal, they could put those things into practice and ask the universities to follow on those lines. When the Secretary goes on tour during his absence somebody else does his job. Now, the Vice-Chancellors are responsible persons. What happens is that when they go to the University Grants Commission for certain consultations, they do not find the Secretary there. The Secretary is doing some other job, going outside India for the betterment and advancement of our education. But the Vice-Chancellors go back disappointed, because they come to the Commission with certain hopes and they are not able to get authoritative replies from a responsible man. So, I only wish that frequent absences of the Secretary should not be encouraged and such absence should be minimised as far as possible.

The other aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the House is about the medium of instruction. Much has been said by the previous speakers that the medium of instruc-

tion should be in the regional languages. But it is too early, according to me, to resort to regional languages, for we are not yet able even to coin suitable terminologies for scientific and technological terms. I am told there is a committee which is evolving a common terminology for scientific and other terms. The report, as it goes, is that this terminology varies from State to State. If that is so, I am sure it will lead to confusion. We may not be able to find a common medium which we can adopt. It is always better to take the terminology from the English language and use it as it is. Instead of finding a relevant word or a word akin to that or coining it from Sanskrit or any other language, it is always better to keep it as it is so that there will be no mistake. I want the regional languages to be encouraged. At the same time, it should not be at the cost of losing its vibratory power, losing its very sense, losing the essence of what really it is. Therefore, when you translate into regional languages, we must take care to see that we carry the same conviction and the same meaning that is given to that particular word. That is why I say that we must have for some more years the English language as our medium of instruction so far as the University stage is concerned.

15 hrs.

In Madras, they have started even Degree courses in the regional language, that is, in Tamil. It is very good that it should be the Tamil language. At the same time, I wish to bring to your notice that it is too early to resort to the regional languages, because unless there is simultaneous advance in other States, only one State following that extreme step may probably cause some dislocation in other respects. Therefore, I would say, for the time being, it is better to have English for some more years until we ourselves are able to translate the text books into the regional languages. We do not have the persons to give a correct translation of these text books.

In the First Plan, the amount allotted was Rs. 2 crores,—I speak, subject to correction—in the Second Plan, it was Rs. 17 crores and in the Third, there is a dispute whether it will be Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 37 crores or Rs. 39 crores. Whatever it is, so far as education is concerned, we should not higgle in giving a large sum of money. We all want that everybody must be educated. We all want that every one must be a graduate. We all want that every one must be given education free from the primary to the higher standards and even to the graduate and post-graduate stage. Therefore, I want that the Planning Commission or whoever is responsible must be very profuse in making allocation.

As regards the three-year degree course, with great respect, I have to say that there has been a good deal of bungling. The U.P. has not accepted the three year degree course. Bombay has not fully accepted it.

An Hon. Member: Now U.P. is considering.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Consideration is one thing; implementation is another thing. Up to this date, it has not accepted. It may be considering. It may be under active consideration. What I say is, there is some sort of difficulty about the three year degree course. The pre-university course is said to be for one year. In one year, we ask our children to master and give thought to several subjects. It is very difficult for the Professor, even for the tutors and teachers to lug in so many ideas in one year. That is also 9 months. That is said to be a preparatory class for medicine or engineering or other things. That is the reason why they are trying to make a small boy a grown up man all of a sudden in a year. Originally, there were two years for the Intermediate course and two years for the B.A. course. Now,

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they have not modified the period. The four year period is there. Instead of two years for the Intermediate and two years for B.A. course, they have made one year for the Pre-university and three years for the degree course. The period of four years is maintained. After all, by this jugglery, we are not making any advance. The number of years is the same. We are only dividing it into one and three. Instead of that, I could understand this. We can as well make it 4 years and do away with the M.A. course. That is what I am saying. That has not been supported by other Universities. Madras and other States have accepted the three year course. They have to. They cannot go against the University Grants Commission. We can do things. At the next moment, when we find that it is not a proper thing, we can think over it and say, we go back. The three-year degree course is, according to me one of bungling by the Government as well as by the educationists. I am not myself an educationist. I cannot pronounce with vehemence that it is wrong. At the same time, I have got some connection with educational institutions. So, I say that the three-year degree course has to be reconsidered. Something must be done because one or two big States are hesitating.

Here, in the name of improving education, we are spending large amounts of money, but according to me, it is one of dissipation. There is no corresponding utility either in the shape of improvement in education or in the improvement of morale or conduct or character. I do not find anything commensurate with the amount that we spend. We must take care to see that when we spend large amounts of money, the result is commensurate. If the result is otherwise, we must find out where the disease is and what the remedy is. There is no use of spending money without getting the desired results.

The other aspect that I wish to bring to your notice is with regard to the facilities and opportunities given from a different angle. We have got some endowments, the Rockfeller endowment and the Ford Foundation endowment. People are sent to America and people from America come here and teach. They spend four or five years in that field. After the expiry of four or five years, what happens? Nobody knows. Nor have we asked the U.P.S.C. to give their reaction to this. What is the achievement from the Ford Foundation or the Rockfeller Foundation? Have the U.P.S.C. been asked to give their opinion and reaction as regards the utility and as regards the service rendered by these people? After the expiry of five years, they are not to be found anywhere else. Even their services are not requisitioned. Therefore, I say that this matter has to be considered.

A huge amount has been spent for the construction of libraries. I find the libraries are very cozy. They are being air-conditioned. Instead of being a temple of learning, I find a good deal of people take a good deal of rest there. They work; they must have rest also. But, it is purely a matter of resting there. I have seen one or two persons. They simply go to the library. I followed them. What happens? They simply go there and take rest.

An Hon. Member: A few.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It may be a few. That accounts for my observations. Otherwise, there is no need for my observations. If one man makes a mistake, others also may be clubbed together. It is not that I say that there should not be any facilities. They should go and read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might have been pursuing such instances.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have not done that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Might have been in search of such things.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: That is only an observation. We have spent so much of money with a view to see that they become temples of learning. It is only a resting place. I only want that there should be a check. They could have separate apartments for taking rest. I have no objection. In the same library, they can construct. There are several rooms. A room may be there.

In the recruitment of staff in the Commission, I find only a particular section of the people are recruited. I do not mean to say that they alone should find a place. They find a place if they are worth while. I find there is some sort of hardship or some sort of grievance expressed that recruitment seems to be somewhat of a different type. They do not follow the usual type of recruitment. Therefore, I would only request that whenever there is recruitment, it should be on certain principles. Instead of being one-sided, there must be some method also. That is the only thing that I wish to bring to your notice.

On the whole, when I see the balance sheet of the working and functions of the Commission, it has done wonderful service to the country as well as to education. There is one small aspect which I wish to bring to your notice. I find the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and various other educationists have said that the age limit should be 16. That means 16 plus when they go to the college. By university, it is not meant entering the University. Even this 16 plus is sought to be made the age for the pre-university stage. Entering the University is a different thing. When they are in the pre-university stage, before going to the university, the same age is made applicable. There may be one or two cases of 13 plus or 14 plus. The Madras University is having '14 plus' as the age-limit; that is to say, the age-limit is 14½ years. But there may be one or two out of a thousand or two thousand students who may be just thirteen plus and who may be seeking admission to a college. Why should that one boy or those two boys be denied admission to the college? I wish that if there are one or two such cases of students who seek exemption, the University Grants Commission must consider it dispassionately and see that exemptions are granted to such students who really have displayed such brilliance in their studies.

That is the reason why I say that the age-limit of sixteen plus should not be a rigorous one, but it should be relaxable in special cases, so that brilliant students who have not come up to that age might also be enabled to pursue their studies. In other words, this age-limit of sixteen plus should not be a rigid rule, but it must be a flexible one.

Time is against me....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has been harnessing it for his service; so, it is not against him. I suppose this is all that the hon. Member wants to say.

Now, Shri Balraj Madhok.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): I being one who is still in the teaching profession, the report of the University Grants Commission makes very interesting reading for me. Like the Third Five Year Plan of the Government, the University Grants Commission also places before us grand schemes, big buildings and so on, but the benefits of improved standard do not come to the common man. To the poor student, it means nothing.

The University Grants Commission was meant mainly for two things, firstly, to co-ordinate higher educational activities in different universi-

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ties and, second, to improve standards. I think it has partly failed in both.

So far as the improvement of standards is concerned, Shri D. C. Sharma said that standards were improving, but I could say that he is now out of touch with education; he was a teacher when I was a student, but actually things are now deteriorating, and anybody can find it out for himself or herself that standards are falling. Of course, there are good boys, and our good boys are inferior to none. But, on the whole, standards are falling, and there are reasons for it.

The first reason is the introduction of the three-year degree course. When it was introduced, it was thought to be an improvement, but in actual practice, it has proved to be something which has affected the standards. In the U.S.A. and the U.K., the first degree is given after 16 years. In the U.S.A., it is given after 12 years plus 4 years. In the U.K., it is given after 13 years for the Senior Cambridge and 3 years for the degree. Here, in India, we have the first degree given after 14 years. Formerly, it used to be 10 years for matriculation, two years for intermediate, and two years for B.A. Now, it is 11 years for the higher secondary and three years for B.A. The total period remains the same, namely 14 years, but only there has been some upsetting of the educational ladder. Earlier a boy could go after the matriculation to the college and spend two years and then take the examination for a degree. But, now, things are different. The high schools are being very rapidly converted into higher secondary schools, without providing better staff, without providing better buildings, and without providing better laboratories. The result is confusion, and the standards are falling at the higher secondary stage. When these boys go to the colleges, naturally, those falling standards follow them there also. Therefore, the first thing that we have to consider is whether this kind of things, so long as it remains, can improve our standards.

I think the U.P. Government must be congratulated for not having fallen into this kind of scheme. They have still maintained 12 years up to the intermediate and three years for the degree. I think it is worth while experimenting this elsewhere also. 12 years up to intermediate and three years for the degree would come to 15 years. If we can increase the period by one year and thereby improve the standards, it would not be a bad bargain.

Another reason for the fall in standards, which according to my understanding and experience, is a very major cause, is in regard to the teachers. Of course, the University Grants Commission says that good teachers are not available; it may be that this is true. But then, in the matter of selection also, care is not taken. It is not enough that a man should have a first class degree. In order that he may be a teacher, something more is needed, and that something more is seldom cared for. The result is that in many of the colleges, the teacher does not come up to the mark, and for that, I think, too much of this craze for degrees and too much of this stress on first class degrees is one of the factors responsible.

In respect of coordination also; things are not as they ought to be. Of course, there are so many universities, and now it has been suggested that they should have different specialised courses. But even there, we find that sometimes, care is not taken of the recommendations or of the suggestions of the University Grants Commission.

For example, we have the case of the Aligarh University. A commission was appointed to inquire into its affairs and it made its recommendations. But the executive committee

of the Aligarh University has said that they were not going to accept all the recommendations. Even in the matter of selection of staff, the suggestion of the University Grants Commission that they should have their representatives on the selection board has been turned down by it. Some of the professors who had the courage to give evidence before that commission have been victimised and some of them have been turned out also. That is not the way of doing things. That is not proper co-ordination. Of course, the autonomy of the universities must be maintained, and there should be no interference. But this kind of victimisation of the staff is also not a correct thing.

Then, there is the question of admissions. It is said that large numbers of boys are going to the colleges, and, therefore, the standards are falling down, and, therefore, it is suggested that we should have selective admissions. That is all right on paper, but what is the actual result? Here, in Delhi, we find that thousands of boys go without admission. Where are they to go? They have no alternative. You say that only those boys who get more than 40 per cent marks should get admission. But even the boys who have got more than 40 per cent marks do not get admissions. After a good deal of pressure, the university registered the names of those boys who had got more than 40 per cent marks, but even among those who were registered, many could not get admission. And there are thousands of boys from Delhi who are going to Gurgaon, Panipat, Sonepat and Ghaziabad for getting education there. Then, there are a large number of boys who have got less than 40 per cent. Where are they to go? I can understand if you abolish the third division, and you give only first class and second class. If you do not pass them in the third division, then it is a different matter. But if you make them get through with 35 per cent, or 33 per cent or 38 per cent, where are they to go? There is no alternative for them. There are no technical institutions open to them. There is no job waiting for them.

The problem becomes worse in the case of a girl, because with our social system as it is, the parents have to educate their girls also; they cannot make them sit at home. The result is that so many coaching colleges are there; in fact, in Delhi, the coaching colleges have got more strength than even the regular colleges. But, there too, difficulties are being put in their way. Formerly, the Punjab University used to allow girls to appear privately for examinations, but now that concession is being taken away. The Delhi University has given the concession that they can appear privately, but they have put so many other difficulties and so many conditions which are difficult to fulfil. The result is that hundreds of girls, though they are living in Delhi, get false certificates of domicile in Punjab and then appear privately for the Punjab University examinations. If the Punjab University can allow girls to appear privately there, why can they not allow them to appear from Delhi? These are small things, but the hardship that they are causing to the common man is a very great. If the Education Minister could go round and find out for himself how he is facing this problem, he will be amazed. It is all right to sit in an air-conditioned room and say, 'Well, we cannot allow more boys to go into the colleges'.

Why can you not open more colleges? It is said that there is no money. You have money to open new universities, you have money to put up big buildings; in fact, if you read the report of the University Grants Commission, you will find that there are such fantastic things mentioned there as the university films councils, big hostels and so on, with equipment which the boy may never hope to get in actual life. You can put up all these big buildings, and you can have all these extravagant

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schemes, but you have no money for expanding the colleges!

In Delhi, there is a scheme for a new university; the Jamia Milia Islamia is going to be raised, I understand, to the status of a university. In Delhi, we have already got one university. We do not need any other university here. Particularly, we do not want another Aligarh University in the form of Jamia Milia Islamia which will be another plague-spot in Delhi. We do not want it. I repeat, it should not be there. If there is money, let us spend it on opening more and more colleges and expanding the existing colleges, rather than in opening new universities.

Then, again, you are making it difficult to open new colleges by saying that a college should have at least eight acres of land. In Delhi, in this growing city, eight acres of land are not going to be available, and the result is that because land is not available, therefore, new colleges cannot be opened. In Bombay, you could have giant colleges in six-storeyed buildings. Why can you not have six-storey or three-storeyed buildings here also in which you can house the colleges, and why should you insist that eight acres of land of ten acres of land should be there before you can open a new college?

This is a problem which can be tackled only when a realistic approach is adopted. I submit that this problem is a very serious problem, and the boys are going from pillar to post to get admission. When they do not get admission in Delhi, they go outside, and about five thousand boys, or may be more, go outside Delhi to Sonepat or Panipat to get education. They have to spent two to three hours in going to the college, and about two hours in coming back home in the evening. How can they pass in the examination? Naturally, the result is that 25 per cent. of those boys pass, and 75 per cent. fail. And whose is this responsibility? Formerly, a boy who could not get admission elsewhere used to go to Delhi or to Lucknow or to any capital city for getting admission, and he used to get admission easily in the capital cities. But now, in this capital city of India, there is no scope for its own boys, and the boys have to go outside Delhi to other small places to get admission. This kind of position must be changed. If we could find money for a Vigyan Bhavan to the tune of Rs. 2 crores, and if we could find money for the Ashoka Hotel, we should be able to find money for opening more colleges, so that any boy who passes out from the portals of a higher secondary school must be able to get admission in a college, if he so wants.

Then there is the question of student indiscipline. Much has been said to make out that students are indisciplined. But that is not my experience. I find the students are quite good and they are better than they were before. But actually the responsibility lies somewhere else. It is because of two things. One is the general fall in values. Moral values are falling all over the country. Discipline is going down in other walks of life and the students are no exception. Naturally, the fall in values in other spheres is influencing students also. Then there is the question of frustration. The boys know that after they pass the examinations, there is no opening for them. This also creates a sense of irresponsibility in them. Of course, in the technical and professional colleges, they are less indisciplined than in others because there the boy knows that if he passes the engineering course or medical course, he will get a job. But the boy in an ordinary degree college knows that after he passes his examination, he may have to run here and there. That creates a sense of irresponsibility in him.

Another factor contributing to indiscipline is the heritage from the past. During the British rule, stu-

dents were used for the freedom movement. There were strikes and other things. These continue. Here I find that the ruling Party still continues that policy. There is discrimination as between students who belong to the ruling Party's organisations and other students. Students belonging to the organisations of the ruling Party are encouraged, with the result that there is some kind of division among the students. If the University unions had been organised by students without any such discrimination and partisanship, I think much of the trouble would have been avoided.

Then there is the question of having proper teachers. If you do not have the proper kind of teachers, that, also becomes a major cause of indicipline. One factor which has been mentioned in this Report is that teachers are taking part in politics and going to the legislatures and this becomes a cause for inscipline. I say it is not so I come from a college. I am in politics for the last so many years. There are also other teachers who are in politics. I can challenge anybody to come to my college. My college has got the best discipline in Delhi. It will be a surprise for people who think the other way. Actually, if a teacher takes part in politics and has a status and position, he is better respected by the students also. What is needed is that we should see that the right type of teachers, people of the right standard, are brought there. But if you have a teacher in a classroom who will be talking about film actresses and will be smoking cigarettes, you have the opposite result. Let the Minister inquire; in Delhi itself, there are a number of teachers who drink in the college premises. Naturally you cannot expect them to have any good influence on the students. That is the sort of thing which should be remedied; the remedy is not to say that teachers should not take part in politics and come to the legislatures. If you do not want teachers to come to the legislatures, do you want all the educated people, learned and qualified people, to remain out?

Then in the Constitution itself, you have provision for teachers' constituencies. People are elected to the legislative Councils from those constituencies. Why is that provision there? It is because it was felt that teachers who mould society have an important role to play in politics. All over the world, we find teachers in universities and other institutions taking part in politics. Therefore, I think the suggestion that teachers should not take part in politics and come to the legislatures is a very reactionary and retrograde one.

Shri Ranga was saying that it was difficult to carry on. Of course, when the British were here, anybody who took part in politics was naturally victimised. But now it is very wrong to say that because a teacher is against the ruling Party, he should be victimised and he should not be allowed to take part in politics. Actually, we should see to it that freedom is given to everybody. Of course, within the precincts of the university and college, the question of party politics should not be brought in. If the teacher is responsible, he will see that it is not brought in. But the suggestion that he should not contest elections to legislatures and Parliament is a retrograde one and should not, in any case, be countenanced.

Then the question was raised here about the medium of instruction. Now in different universities, the regional languages are made the media of instruction. I think that is not a correct thing, because if the unity of India is to be maintained, there should be a common language of intercourse between the intellectuals. So far this part has been played by English. Of course, English is a foreign language; it cannot continue for all time to come to be the common national language of India. But attempt should be made so to develop the national language of

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Hindi in the shortest time that it can take its rightful place and higher education imparted in it, or at least an important place is given to it at that stage, so that our students who come from universities do not become moribund. They should not think that Tamil Nad is only for Tamils, Punjab is only for Punjabis and so on. That would be a very wrong thing.

Therefore, I would suggest that this switch over to regional languages must be slowed down. Possibly, if proper attention had been given to Hindi, it would have taken the place of English by now. I find that in Israel, where people speak 85 different languages. Hebrew has been accepted as their national language. They use this language for highest technical education, for mathematics, physics, chemistry and so on. If they could do it in Israel, why could we not do it here? My complaint is that our Government —the Education Ministry—has not given proper attention to the development of Hindi. A Commission has now been set up for evolving technical terms. This Commission should have been set up long ago and by this time lexicons and dictionaries should have been prepared, and on that basis books should have been written on the basis of which higher education could be imparted in Hindi. Even now, a major responsibility of the UGC is to see that books in all subjects are translated into Hindi and those standard translations in the national language are used by different universities.

There is one other aspect. That is about the salaries of teachers. It has been said that teachers are very low-paid, and that also becomes one of the causes for the low standard. It may be true. But then teachers in this country were never highly paid and still they used to be better. In spite of their poverty, they used to enjoy higher social status. Unfortunately, with the present stress on materialism and standards of living, the social status that the teacher used to enjoy is not there now. So the teacher also wants that he must have all those amenities which may bring him on to the level of other highly paid people. That aspiration, that approach to life in the present materialistic age, is quite genuine. Therefore, it is all right and welcome that the salaries of Central university teachers have been improved. But there too, there is a lot of discrepancy. As a result of the application of the new grades, the new teachers have got the better grade but the old teachers with ten or fifteen years' experience stand where they were. Now you find that a teacher in a Delhi college with ten years' experience gets Rs. 400 and a fresh recruit also gets Rs. 400. The result is that teachers feel frustrated. There is discontent among them. This cause for discontent should be removed so that the teachers may take proper care of the students.

Then it is not a question of Central universities alone. Most of our boys are educated in mofussil colleges, in private colleges. The condition of those colleges is worse. As my hon. friend on the other side said, teachers for degree classes in U.P. are paid only Rs. 200. They are not paid any DA also. That is the condition in which they are working. Naturally, no good teacher can be available. He was saying that first-class first degree holders are available. I do not think so.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I have two first-class firsts in my college.

Shri Balraj Madhok: My experience is quite different.

There is one thing more. In the matter of recruitment, there is a lot of parochialism. Now we have provincialism practised in different States. Only people of the same State are taken in the service of that State. The

same thing is happening in universities also. The Delhi University will take only a man from Delhi, Agra University will take only a man from UP, Punjab University will take only a man from the Punjab and so on. This kind of very narrow outlook and parochialism is very harmful. If the country is to be one, talent must flow freely. Why should a man from the south be disqualified from taking service in a college in the north? He should not be debarred or disqualified from taking service in a university simply because he does not come from that university. These are practical things which need to be looked into.

Then in regard to the Delhi colleges, some kind of a blueprint is being prepared. Delhi's population is growing. Today it is 26 lakhs. It may grow to about 40 lakhs by 1971. But there are only a few colleges in Delhi—about 25. Only two new colleges were opened this year. At this rate, we can never solve the problem of education in Delhi. More boys are passing from the higher secondary schools every year, and if those boys are to be accommodated, we should have more colleges. We must have at least five new colleges every year, and the present colleges should be expanded. Unless that is done, the problem of the growing number of students cannot be tackled. If this problem continues, it will have its effect elsewhere also, which will not be good for the country. So, instead of laying stress on new buildings, stress should be laid on opening more colleges, trying to have better standards of teachers and placing better ideals before the students. Today the students have no ideals before them. Unless you can do that, there can be no improvement of standards.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भोजन और वस्त्र के पश्चात् जीवन की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं में जिन तीन वस्तुओं का नाम आता है वे है शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और न्याय ।

शिक्षा को हमारी सरकार ने तीन श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया हुआ है, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, माध्यमिक शिक्षा और उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा जिसको विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा कहा जाता है । विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा और प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में जो आयोग ने गत वर्ष की अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसको देखने से जहां बहुत सी बातों के सम्बन्ध मे जानकारी मिली और प्रसन्नता हुई, वहां एक बात को देखकर हार्दिक कष्ट भी हुआ है कि जब से इस आयोग की स्थापना हुई है तब से देशी भाषाओं को विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रोत्साहन मिलने की अपेक्षा बराबर पीछे हटाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है । महात्मा गान्धी ने कहा था कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देशी भाषाओं को लाने मे चार वर्ष से अधिक का समय नहीं लगना चाहिये । लेकिन आयोग का इस सम्बन्ध मे अपना मत है कि जल्दबाजी नही करनी चाहिये, धीरे धीरे उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि इस जल्दबाजी में आयोग का तात्पर्य क्या है । अगर यह बात इसी प्रकार टलती चली गयी तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अन्तिम रेखा इसके बारे में कहा खींची जा सकेगी । आखिर कभी न कभी तो यह निर्णय लेना ही है । आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी कोई सम्मति नहीं दी है कि जिन प्रांतो ने अपनी प्रांतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया हुआ है प्रांतीय स्तर पर उन प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की स्थिति क्या होगी । मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि जब अपना देश स्वतंत्र होकर प्रांतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने की स्थिति में है तो जिन प्रांतो ने अपनी प्रांतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया है, प्रांतीय स्तर पर उन भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने में किसी प्रकार का कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात जो आवश्यक प्रतीत होती

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

है वह यह कि आयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा सब विद्यार्थियों को न दी जाये । उसके लिये कुछ विद्यार्थियों का चुनाव किया जाये और योग्य एवं प्रतिभावान छात्रों को ही उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा मिले । मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आयोग के कार्यक्षेत्र में यह बात आती भी है कि नहीं जो उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस प्रकार का सुझाव दे दिया है । लेकिन अगर उनके क्षेत्र में यह बात आती भी हो तो भी उन्होंने जो उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है वह इंगलैंड का प्रस्तुत किया है । लेकिन वह भूल जाते हैं कि रूस और चीन में प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा का अधिकारी समझा जाता है । भारतवर्ष की जन संख्या को देखते हुये हिन्दुस्तान में विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या २०० अवश्य होनी चाहिये । सरकार अपनी इस दुर्बलता को छिपाने के लिये विचित्र प्रकार की युक्तियां देती है और कहती है कि उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा का मार्ग सब के लिये न खोला जाये । होना तो यह चाहिये जैसा कि अभी अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा , कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों के मार्ग में प्रतिबन्ध न लगाये जायें और सब के लिये अधिक से अधिक उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये । और एक बात देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि भारतवर्ष में जो विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा चल रही है इस के ऊपर सरकार द्वारा व्यय एक प्रतिशत किया जाता है । और इतना कम व्यय करते हुये भी सरकार यह सोचती है कि उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये जायें । यह बात संगत प्रतीत नहीं होती ।

एक तीसरी बात मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से विशेषरूप से कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि कई बार यह शिकायत सुनने में आती है और आयोग ने भी रिपोर्ट में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ संकेत किया है, कि छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता है । मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस का कारण यह है कि आजकल हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों को केवल मानवीय विज्ञान की शिक्षा अधिक मात्रा में दी जा रही है । अगर इसके साथ उनको टैकनिकल और वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा भी दी जाये तो जिन विद्यार्थियों के पास रिक्त समय रहता है उसका उपयोग हो जायेगा । इसी रिक्त समय में वे ऐसी कार्यवाइयां करते हैं जो अनुशासनहीनता में सम्मिलित की जाती है । यदि उनके पास लिखित समय ही नहीं बचेगा तो वे इस प्रकार की कार्य वाइयों में भाग ही नहीं ले सकेंगे ।

साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में जो वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति चल रही है वह लार्ड मैकाले के समय की है और उसी पगडंडी पर चलते हुये क्लर्कों की संख्या बढ़ रही है । और एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में नौकरी पाने की इच्छा रखने वालों की संख्या दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जाती है । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा विभाग और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को गम्भीरता के साथ कुछ निर्णय लेने चाहियें । हमारे देश में अब वह समय आ गया है कि पास किये हुये उन युवकों को जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता और संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है उनके लिये कोई उपाय सोचें । द्वितीय योजना के अन्त में ऐसे युवकों की जो संख्या थी उससे अधिक संख्या तीसरी योजना के अन्त में रहने की संभावना है । यह किसी स्वाधीन देश की सरकार के लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है । आयोग को इस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिये और विशेष रूप से शिक्षा विभाग को इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेना चाहिये ।

एक बात मैं और भी कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि अगर हमारी सरकार और आयोग चाहता है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों छात्रों की अनुशासनहीनता पर रोक लगाई जा सके तो जो छात्र संघ कायम हैं उनकी पद्धति में कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा । आज

कल इसके कारण अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है । एक समय था जब कि छात्र संघों या यूनियनों के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की ज्ञान वृद्धि होती थी और मस्तिष्क का विकास होता था । लेकिन आज कल इन यूनियनों का जब चुनाव होता है तो बाहर की राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो साधारण चुनाओं में भाग लेती हैं, वे भी इन चुनाओं में खुलकर प्रवेश पा जाती हैं । इस पर सख्ती से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये कि छात्र संघों के चुनाओं में बाहर की राजनीतिक पार्टियां किसी प्रकार का भाग न ले सकें । यह नैतिक दृष्टि से भी उचित नहीं है और सरकार को इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेना चाहिये, अन्यथा आजकल जो पद्धति चल रही है वह छात्रों की अनुशासन हीनता को बहुत बढ़ा सकती है । मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग को भविष्य के लिये नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भी भविष्य के लिये इस विषय में नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये । और जैसा कि मैंने आरम्भ में कहा हम अपने विश्व-विद्यालयों को केवल मानवीय विज्ञान की जो शिक्षा देते हैं इसके साथ ही अगर उनको टैकनिकल और वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा भी दी जाये तो उनमें अनुशासनहीनता भी रुकेगी और साथ ही उनको शिक्षा पाने के बाद बेरोजगारी का भी सामना नहीं करना होगा ।

मुझे इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर एक बात से बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि कुछ चीजों को, जिनको हमने अपने देश में बनाया था, और जिनके कारण न केवल अपने देश में बल्कि बाहर भी हमारा गौरव बढ़ा था उनको हम समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं । मेरा तात्पर्य गुलमर्ग की अबजरवेटरी से है । उसको अब बन्द करने की तैयारी है । हमारे देश के एक बड़े वैज्ञानिक ने अपनी सारी शक्ति लगाकर इसका निर्माण किया था और विदेशियों ने भी इसकी प्रशंसा की थी । इस को बन्द करने की बात हो रही हैं और इसी की बगल में एक दूसरी प्रयोगशाला बनाने की बात कही जा रही है । मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसका क्या कारण है । अगर इसके पीछे कोई और हाथ काम कर रहा है तो हमारे शिक्षा विभाग को और विशेषकर हमारे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस सम्बन्ध मे गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेने चाहियें जिससे यह संस्था समाप्त न हो ।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से और शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि आजकल शिक्षणालयों के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी जो शिकायत की जाती है वह देशी भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में है । अभी तक देशी भाषाओं में विज्ञान की पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार नहीं हो पायीं हैं जिस से देशी भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के मार्ग में कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं । यह हमारा सौहभाग्य है कि आजकल विश्वविद्यालयअनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा० कोठारी हैं जो कि भौतिक शास्त्र के एक बड़े पंडित हैं । मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि डा० कोठारी और और कुछ करने से पूर्व विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में देशी भाषाओं को शीघ्रता से स्थान दिलाने के लिये यत्नशील हों और इसका श्रेय लें ।

एक और बात जो मैं आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं वह महिलाओं की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है । इस बारे मे आयोग ने कुछ संकेत भी दिये हैं । हमारे देश में जैसी कि सभी को जानकारी है महिलाओं की संख्या देश की जन संख्या की लगभग आधी है । लेकिन महिला शिक्षण संस्थाओं की स्थिति क्या है । हमारे देश में कुल १२५८ कालिज हैं, लेकिन इन १२५८ कालिजों में से केवल महिलाओं के लिये १४६ कालिज ही हैं । आप अनुमान लगाइये कि जब संख्या की दृष्टि से महिलाओं का स्थान आधा है तो उनके लिये शिक्षण संस्थाओं की व्यवस्था भी इसी प्रकार होनी चाहिये । सारे देश के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अन्दर केवल एक विश्वविद्यालय महिलाओं के लिये पूना में है । उस विश्वविद्यालय का अनुभव न केवल महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिये ही उपयोगी रहा है बल्कि वह सारे देश के लिये एक अनुकरणीय विश्वविद्यालय भी है और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि केवल पूना में ही महिलाओं के लिये एक विश्वविद्यालय न हैं बल्कि देश में जितने प्रांन्त हैं उनमें एक एक महिला विश्वविद्यालय भी हो इस प्रकार देश में १६ महिलाओं के विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जायें। और ये विश्वविद्यालय महिलाओं की शिक्षा पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें क्यों कि महिलाओं के मस्तिष्क की स्थिति पुरुषों के मस्तिष्क की अपेक्षा कुछ भिन्न होती है। पूना के अन्दर जो महिलाओं का विश्वविद्यालय है और जिसको कि आज से कुछ सौ वर्ष पहले एक बहुत बडे शिक्षा विशारद ने स्थापित किया था उस ने महाराष्ट्र के लिए व अपने देश के अन्य प्रान्तों के लिए भी एक अनुकरणीय आदर्श उपस्थित किया था ।

तीसरी बात जो मैं महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जिस प्रकार से आप पिछड़े वर्गों को तरह तरह की सुविधायें देते हैं मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भारतवर्ष में महिलायें भी पिछड़े वर्गों में आती हैं । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पूर्व कुछ देशी रियासतों में महिलाओं को शिक्षा निःशुल्क थी परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात वह स्थिति समाप्त हो गयी । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस ओर ध्यान दे और महिलाओं की उच्च शिक्षा निःशुल्क देने के हेतु आवश्यक पग उठाये । महिलाओं के लिये उच्च शिक्षा निःशुल्क हो । जो महिलायें उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहें उन पर किसी प्रकार का भार न पड़े ।

मैं अपने इस संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए अपने शिक्षा मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जोकि उन्होंने नये स्थापित होने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में दिया था । शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए पहले बताया था कि बहुत से प्रान्त ऐसे हैं जोकि नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के सम्बन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से परामर्श नहीं लेते और बिना उससे परामर्श लिये ही नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की घोषणा कर देते हैं और बाद में जाकर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदाम आयोग को भार होते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जहां देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुये हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये, उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय इस रूप में बढ़ें जिससे उनका स्तर किसी प्रकार से न गिरे ।

इस तरह के छोटे छोटे विश्वविद्यालय भी बनते जाते हैं जिन का शैक्षणिक स्तर कुछ भी नहीं है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले मध्य प्रदेश में एक संगीत का विश्वविद्यालय खोला गया । अब वह कैसा विश्वविद्यालय था और वहां पर कितने विद्यार्थी परीक्षा देने के लिये आये और कितने अध्यापक वहां पर थे यह आयोग को पता है । मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस तरह के विश्वविद्यालय खोल कर विश्वविद्यालय के नाम को अपमानित करना है और विश्वविद्यालय शब्द के गौरव को घटाना है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि वह इस तरह के विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में सतर्क रहे, उसके लिये बहुत सावधानी और सतर्कता बर्तने की जरूरत है । प्रान्तीय सरकारें जो इस प्रकार के निर्णय ले लेती हैं उनके साथ दृढ़ता बरती जाये ताकि इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित न होने पायें जोकि विश्वविद्यालय शब्द के गौरव को घटाते हों और उसके स्तर को भी गिराने वाले हों ।

मैं इस चित्र का दूसरा पहलू भी रखना चाहता हूं कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार के भी हैं जोकि बड़े अच्छे उद्देश्य को लेकर स्थापित हुए लेकिन पता नहीं बीच में आकर कौन सा राजनैतिक मोड़ आ गया कि वह मुख्य उद्देश्य से भटक कर दूसरे स्थानों पर चले गये ।

उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई । देश में यह बड़े सौभाग्य का विषय माना गया कि कुरुक्षेत्र जोकि भारत का एक ऐतिहासिक स्थल है वहां पर एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने भी संस्कृत की उन्नति के लिये इसमें सब शक्ति लगाने का आश्वासन दिया और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उसका स्वागत हुआ लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश जिन हाथों में उस विश्वविद्यालय का प्रबन्ध सौंपा गया वह हाथ पवित्र नहीं थे और वह संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते थे । संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के नाम से जिस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई वह वहां से हट कर आज फिर उसी स्थान पर आ रहा है जो अंग्रेजी को बढ़ावा देते हैं। कुरुक्षेत्र का यह विश्वविद्यालय भी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों की भांति बनता चला जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत जोकि इस देश की गौरवपूर्ण भाषा है और जिसकी कि भारत की सभी देशी भाषायें ऋणी हैं , कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति को फिर उसी पुराने रूप में लाया जाय और उसको भारत वर्ष का एक गौरवपूर्ण संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाय । वैसे संस्कृत का एक विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी में भी खुला है । तिरुपति में भी संस्कृत का एक विश्वविद्यालय खुला है लेकिन मुझे इन शब्दों के कहने की आज्ञा दी जाय कि अब तक जितने भी संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय खुले हैं, सरकार की नीति अभी तक उनके साथ उपेक्षापूर्ण ही रही है । देश की परम्पराओं के अनुरूप संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों का रूप जैसा गौरवपूर्ण होना चाहिये उतना गौरवपूर्ण रूप उनका अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस संबंध में गम्भीरता के साथ निर्णय करना चाहिये ।

एक विशेष बात जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मैं ने पीछे केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री जो से भी निवेदन किया था और इस संसद् में भी कई बार इस प्रकार की चर्चायें आई हैं । जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक माननीय मित्र चर्चा कर रहे थे कि जामिया मिलया को राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्था घोषित किया जा रहा है पर गुरुकुलों को नहीं । क्या हम उन बातों से परिचित नहीं हैं कि जिस समय हम अपने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे उस समय इस देश में कुछ इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थायें थीं जिनका कि राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता के युद्ध में बहुत बड़ा योग रहा है। आज हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रपति और देश के शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं उन संस्थाओं को जाकर आशीर्वाद देते हैं, उनके साथ में सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित करते हैं वह संस्थायें गुरुकुल शिक्षण पद्धति की हैं । गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली अपने अन्दर एक आदर्श प्रणाली है । आज हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता स्थान स्थान पर जा कर इस बात को कहते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में अगर वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कुछ परिवर्त्तन किया जा सकता है तो उस में गुरुकुल प्रणाली को लाना चाहिये । वहां पर छात्रों के रहन सहन की व्यवस्था अच्छी होगी क्योंकि जाहिर है कि वे गुरू के सम्पर्क में चौबीसों घंटे रहेंगे और जहां पुस्तक सम्बन्धी ज्ञान उनको अच्छा प्राप्त होगा वहां उनका नैतिक चरित्र भी ऊंचा उठेगा । जब आप इस बात का अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली एक आवश्यक शिक्षा प्रणाली है तो मेरा अपना नम्र निवेदन है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को जो काम बहुत पहले करना चाहिये था अगर वह अब तक भी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नहीं हो पाया है तो अब उस कार्य को अवश्य कर देना चाहिये । भारतवर्ष में जितने भी गुरुकुल हैं उन सब गुरुकुलों को एक-एक करके एक गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करनी चाहिये ।

श्री कालिका सिंह : गुरू राजनीति में भी भाग ले सकते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं इस समय गुरुओं द्वारा राजनीति में भाग लेने या न लेने की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं तो दूसरी ही चर्चा कर रहा हूं । गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में मैं इस समय निवेदन कर रहा हूं । मैं कह यह रहा था कि गुरुकुलों का इस देश में प्रचीन वातावरण के संरक्षण में बहुत बड़ा योग रहा है । इस लिये बल-पूर्वक मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुरुकुलों को सहायता देने के लिये एक छोटी सी राशि ६ लाख रुपये की रक्खी है । यह राशि सर्वथा अपर्याप्त है । इतनी बड़ी बड़ी राशियां तो एक-एक कालिज को दे देते हैं । गुरुकुल शिक्ष प्रणाली अपने में एक पूर्ण प्रणाली है और जो प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों से लड़ रही है और परिस्थितियों से लड़ने के बावजूद अभी तक जीवित है उसके लिये आपका यह नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप उस प्रणाली की रक्षा करें और देश के सब गुरुकुलों को मिला कर एक गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करें ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few points on this report. At the outset, I would like to say that the UGC has done a very good job and it has been a help for the universities, as one would wish it to be, to a great extent. Although any sphere of help always keeps on increasing, we would like it to help us more wherever it is possible. I would also like to place on record that Shri Deshmukh was a very good Chairman and he had the intrinsic value of an educationist in himself. After him the person who came has been taken away untimely by death which we all regret. I am sure the present Chairman, Dr. Kothari will give the UGC a turn towards science.

Sir, the UGC has made many arrangements for hostels for students. Hostels for students are very necessary but hostels for women teachers are equally necessary. I hope the UGC will give its thoughts towards hostels for women teachers because that is the greatest need of women professors and teachers, particularly when they go to teach in mofussil colleges. As the UGC has itself remarked, there is a dearth of qualified teachers and one of the causes of this dearth, as far as women teachers are concerned, is that there is no suitable hostel in places where they go to teach or would like to go to teach. Teaching is a dedicated service but one cannot live on air nor live under the trees. Something about the teachers' hostels must be done.

About student indiscipline, I would say that they are not naturally indisciplined. They are full of life and it is their liveliness that has to be tackled. They can be controlled if the teachers are there. But how will you get good teachers unless there is adequate pay? On top of it, it is heart rending to learn that sometimes teachers are asked to give up teaching and their services are dispensed with through a police report! It is really unheard of. I do not know if it is done anywhere else except perhaps in the totalitarian countries. I could not speak of them. But actually I think this is a very bad practice. If the teacher's services are dispensed with, it should be the governing body or the headmaster that must have their say and not only the police report. What place does the teacher have in relation to his students if the students know that a police report can

just knock him out of his service? This, I think, must be looked into by all concerned with education and be corrected.

I would also like to say that I thoroughly disagree with my hon. friend opposite who said that students who belong to the ruling party get some advantage. I think remarks like that are very uncalled for where the universities in India are concerned, because education is a national thing. The students and teachers in a university are national in their outlook and it is not a party that gets any advantage but it is the merit of the students that counts.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I mentioned students' organisations and not students.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The students' organisations are composed of students. In any case, if this is the remark you made, I thoroughly disagree with it also. Even if an organisation belongs to a ruling party, what is there in it that it should get more advantage? The students' organisations should be inside colleges and they should deal with students and these should be students' unions. That is more healthy, and I should not attempt at all to disallow such a thing, because it is a democratic thing. Teachers and students should have elections and I fully support the idea that teachers should come to the legislatures; there, they can mould the legislatures in a right way because they have some point of view to give which perhaps no other community has got.

Then I would like to stress one thing. The hon. Member who spoke just before I was called pleaded for Sanskrit. I also plead for that, because that is one of the things that will give the background to any kind of stability and discipline in our lives. If we have that ancient training and a Sanskrit university. If a Sanskrit university was to be established in Kurukshetra it would be very good. We have also one in Ujjain and another in Banaras. I would say that the seat of Sanskrit, Nabadwip, should have some sort of Sanskrit university to do research and study and propagate the idea of Shri Chaitanya through the medium of Sanskrit and then the whole background of Indian culture will be apparent to the students through that kind of teaching and really resolve this question of indiscipline to a very great extent.

Lastly, I would like to mention one point. The University Grants Commission has established a Tagore Chair as part of the celebrations for the Tagore centenary. It is a very happy thing. I am sure all universities will actually collaborate and have a Chair for Tagore in the humanities and the arts. But I would also plead that there should be a Chair in the name of Acharaya Prafulla Chandra Ray in these days of science. He was a student of science and his centenary is also being celebrated now. I think the Central Government and the State Governments have given some money. I hope the University Grants Commission will see its way to give some money for the establishment of a Chair in the name of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray who was a student of science and also by his very life showed what a student's should be. His life was really a beaconlight to be followed by all students in the sense that he lived, showing an example for all teachers and students, by practising what they taught "plain living and high thinking". It was he who gave up his whole life for the love of his students and for the advancement of science. I hope the University Grants Commission, when it comes out to help and establish any Chair, will keep in mind the Chair for Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, whom not only Bengal reveres and loves but all India reveres and loves. I think the world has recognised his worth today and I by having a Chair in the name of Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray we will have given a fillip to the learning of science which

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

we will never regret. I hope this will come about.

I have promised to be brief, Sir, and with these words, I will end.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (गिरनार) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में एडमिशन के बारे में बहुत सी जर्चा हुई है। मैं भी इस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मत प्रकट किया है कि एडमिशन का आधार सिलेक्टिव न हो और सब बच्चों को यूनिवर्सिटीज में एडमिशन मिलना चाहिये। इस विषय में अगर यह माना जाता है कि कोई बच्चों को ऊंची शिक्षा देने के पक्ष में नहीं है, तो मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं। अगर वह तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ज्यादा पैसा रख दें, तो इस सब बच्चो को, सब स्टुडेंट्स को ऊंची शिक्षा देंगे, लेकिन हम को इस बात पर भी अच्छी तरह से गौर करना चाहिये कि क्या हर एक स्टुडेंड ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है। मैट्रिक के के बाद उन को कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है, तो वे सब यूनिवर्सिटी में चले जाते हैं। लेकिन इस से अगर हम यह समझ लें कि वे सब आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, तो मेरी समझ में यह सही नहीं है : जो स्टुडेंट्स आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये अवश्य सुविधा होनी चाहिये, लेकिन इस तरफ़ किसी स्टुडेंट का एप्टीट्यूड है या नहीं, उस की देख-भाल होनी चाहिये। आज-कल यूनिवर्सिटीज में कितना स्टैग्नेशन है, कितना वेस्टेज हो रहा है, उस ओर हमें देखना चाहिये। इस के अतिरिक्त हायर एडुकेशन का मक़सद भी हमारे सामने स्पष्ट नहीं है —न तो विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सामने और न हम लोगों के सामने यह स्पष्ट है कि उसका उद्देश्य क्या है। लोग, स्टुडेंट्स और उन के पेरेंट्स तो यह सोचते हैं कि हायर एडुकेशन प्राप्त करने के बाद बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों के पद मिल सकते हैं और इंजीनियर, डाक्टर और लाइयर बन सकते हैं। उनके सामने तो यही भावना विद्यमान है। हम कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज टैम्पल्ज आफ़ लर्निंग हैं, लेकिन वह बात तो खाली पेपर पर है। वाकया यह है कि सब के सब लोग यह चाहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद उनको अच्छी अच्छी जाब्ज मिलें यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने यह कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज एम्पलायमेंट ब्यूरो नहीं हैं लेकिन लोग तो उन को इसी रूप में देखते हैं कि वहां से उन को कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है। उन को कुछ मिले, या न मिले, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन हर एक के दिल में यही लालच भरा हुआ है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि यह जो समस्या है, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा कालेज खोलने से हल नहीं होगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस समय लर्निंग और जाब्ज और जाब्ज का जो परस्पर नाता बना हुआ है, उस को तोड़ दिया जाये। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि जो ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त न कर सके, उस को भी काम कुछ मिल सके। आज हम इस स्थिति में है कि हम इस ओर भी नहीं जा सकते और उस ओर भी नहीं जा सकते हैं। दोनों के बीच में हम चल रहे हैं। हम ऐसे मौके पर आ गये हैं कि किसी ओर भी जाना हमारे लिये कठिन है, हम ऐसी उलझन में पड़ गये हैं कि हम कुछ तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि मैट्रिक के बाद ऐसी सुविधा होनी चाहिये कि इस समय देश में निर्माण का जो काम हो रहा है, जो नया देश बन रहा है, देश की जितनी नई डिमान्ड्ज हैं, जितनी जरूरियात हैं, उन को पूरा करने के लिये लोगों को तैयार किया जाये इस के लिये पालिटैक्नीक्स और अन्य टैकिन-कल संस्थायें होनी चाहिये। जो लोग टैक्निकल लाइन में चले जाते हैं, उन को तो कुछ काम मिल भी जाता है और वे अच्छा काम करते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक आर्टस कालेजिज का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा माना जाता है, कि वहां स्टुडेंट्स लर्निंग के लिये, ह्युमैनिटीज का खास

अभ्यास प्राप्त करने के लिये, मानवीय शास्त्र को सीखने के लिये, जिस से देश का चरित्र-निर्माण होता है, जाते हैं, किन्तु स्थिति यह है कि आर्टस कालेजिज में पढ़ने में किसी की दिलचस्पी नहीं है। स्टुडेंट्स वहां जायें या न जायें, उन की प्रैजेन्स मार्क हो जाती है। यह सब कुछ जानते हुए भी वह व्यवस्था चल रही है और इस के अतिरिक्त ईवनिंग क्लासिज और कारेसपांडेंस कोर्सिज की बात कही जा रही है। जिन लोगों ने पढ़ना नहीं है, उन के लिये हम धन क्यों व्यय करें? अगर घर बैठे ही सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाये, तो स्टुडेंट्स इस से खुश हैं, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि अगर हमारे पास कोई डिग्री होगी, तो हमें कहीं जाब मिल सकती है। अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री कालिका सिंह, ने बताया है कि जो बी० ए०, एम० ए० होते हैं उन को क्या मिलता है, उनको बहुत कम मिलता है। बी० ए० पास करने के बाद उन को कुछ खास स्टडी करनी पड़ती है। आज देश में को-आपरेशन, रूरल वर्क, एग्रीकल्चर हैल्थ और हाईजीन आदि का काम है, लेकिन उस के लिये उन को कोई खास जानकारी नहीं होती है। जाब के लिये स्टुडेंट्स को छः महीने या एक साल तक पढ़ना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम हायर एडुकेशन को किस लिये चला रहे हैं। आज हम ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं कि जो हमारे आर्ट्स कालेज हैं, उनका जो करिकुलम है, उस करिकुलम में हमें संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। जो हमारा मकसद है उसको सामने रखते हुए और पूरा जोर लगा कर और स्ट्रिक्ट होकर अगर हम उस तक पहुंचने की कोशिश करेंगे तभी कुछ हो सकता है वर्ना नहीं। लेकिन आज तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कोई इस बारे में कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पहले तो एजुकेशन बदनाम होती है और दूसरे जो पढ़कर बाहर आते हैं वे कहीं के नहीं रहते हैं। यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि सभी को क्यों एडमिशन नहीं दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि सब को एडमिशन देने के बाद भी यह जो प्रोबलैम है, हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

16 hrs.

बीस करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की बात यहां कही गई है। यहां पर कहा गया है कि यह सारा रुपया बिल्डिंग बनाने पर और ऐसे वैसे कामों पर खर्च कर दिये गये। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि लाइब्रेरीज को एयर-कंडीशन करने पर और इधर उधर रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है। जहां तक लाइब्रेरीज का संबंध है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि आजकल जो लाइब्रेरीज खुलती हैं, उनमें कितने विद्यार्थी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, कितने उनसे लाभ उठाते हैं और किस किस्म की किताबें वे पढ़ते हैं, क्या इसका भी आपने पता लगाया है? हम विद्यार्थियों से अपेक्षा तो यह करते हैं कि वे किताबें पढ़ें मगर इसके बावजूद भी उनका जितना उपयोग होना चाहिये नहीं होता है। आज जिस किस्म की बिल्डिंग्ज वहां होती हैं और जो इम्प्लेमेंट्स वहां रक्खे जाते हैं, उनमें कुछ सादगी हो। जो लोग कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं वे रियल लाइफसे पिछड़ जाते हैं, उससे अनभिज्ञ हो जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके लिये जो मकान बनें, बिल्डिंग्ज बनें और जो उनको साधन दिये जाय वे सब ऐसे हों कि जिन का उनकी रीयल लाइफ के साथ कुछ न कुछ सम्बन्ध हो।

हम देख रहे हैं कि नई नई यूनिवर्सिटियां बन रही हैं, नए नए कालेज खुल रहे हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में दो सौ यूनिवर्सिटियां होनी चाहिय। मैं समझती हूं कि आज नहीं तो कल, कभी न कभी इतनी यूनिवर्सिटियां हमारे यहां होंगी ही। इस बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि उनका जो बायस होना चाहिये, वह रूरल होना चाहिये बड़े बड़े शहरों में जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें यह बायस दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं चाहती हूं कि जो नई यूनिवर्सिटीज बनें उनमें कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बनें कि जब स्टुडेंट्स वहां से पढ़ कर निकलें

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

तो उन के दिमागों में देश के जो प्राबलैम्ज़ हैं, उनकी छाया रहे और उनको हल करने में वे अपना योगदान करें और वहां रह कर देश की जो परिस्थितियां हैं, उससे अभ्यस्त हों ।

अब मैं मीडियम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी कुछ कहा है । मुझे खुशी है कि हम सब इस बारे में एक मत हो गये प्रतीत होते हैं कि जो मीडियम हो वह मदर-टंग में ही हो । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इससे स्टैंडर्ड गिर जायेगा । इस में स्टैंडर्ड का सवाल कैसे पैदा होता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । जो बच्चे सीखते हैं, उसको वे समझते नहीं हैं, वहां किस तरह स्टैंडर्ड रह सकता है । लेकिन इसमें स्टैंडर्ड का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है । एक तकलीफ टैक्सट बुक्स के बारे में अवश्य है । लेकिन यह भी कोई कठिन काम है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानती हूं । यह हो सकता है कि उनमें ओरिजेनिलिटी न हो, खुद वे तैयार न कर सकें । लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा से उसको ट्रांसलेट करना मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये । यह कहना कि जल्दी से जल्दी अगर हम मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन को बदल कर मदर टंग पर चले गये तो जो स्टैंडर्ड है, वे गिर जायेंगे, मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक पुरानी मनोदशा है और इस से हमें जल्दी से जल्दी बाहर आ जाना चाहिये । जहां तक टैक्सट बुक्स तैयार करने का सम्बन्ध है, यह काम हमारी मिनिस्ट्री खुद कर सकती है, युनिवर्स्टीज भी कर सकती हैं । इस काम के लिये आप पांच साल का या दो साल का समय दे सकते हैं कि इतने समय में वे टैक्स्ट बुक्स तैयार करलें ।

यहां पर टीचर्स के चुनाओं में चुन कर आने का भी जिक्र किया गया है । इस बात में तो हम सभी एक मत दिखाई देते हैं कि अगर वे चुनाव लड़ते हैं तो जितना ध्यान उनको स्टुडेन्ट्स को पढ़ाई पर देना चाहिये नहीं दे पाते हैं । कोई भी काम करना हो हम सभी जानते हैं, उसको करने के लिये हमें कंसैंट्रट करना पड़ता है । मैं समझती हूं कि अगर वे चुनाव लड़ेंगे तो वे अपने काम के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

विमेंज एजुकेशन के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । हमारे प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि वह बढ़नी चाहिये । उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारे देश में उनके लिये एक ही विद्यापीठ है । बहनों के लिये विश्व-विद्यालयों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये । आजकल जो कालेज हैं, बहनों के लिये या जहां पर को एजुकेशन है, वहां बहिनों की क्या स्थिति है, यह हम सब जानते हैं । इसके बारे में हमें कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना चाहिये । जो लड़कियां आजकल कालेजों में पढ़ती हैं, उनको वहां जैसा वातावरण मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिलता है । अगर हम कहें कि हर एक जगह पर बहनों के लिये अलग से कालेज खुलें, तो ऐसा आज की परिस्थितियों में सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन ऐसा तो हम कर ही सकते हैं कि जहां जहां लड़कियां पढ़ती हों, वहां वहां उनके लिये खास व्यवस्था हो, उनके लिये खास खास कोर्सिस हों और उन कोर्सिस को पढ़ाने के लिये, टीचर्स भी रखे जायें ।

जहां तक आर्टस कालेजिज का सम्बन्ध है, वहां ऐसा देखा गया है कि कम से कम समय के लिये लड़के जाते हैं और खाली समय में कुछ करते धरते नहीं हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उन में इनडिसिप्लिन बढ़ता है । टैक्नीकल कालेजिज में कम इन-डिसिप्लिन है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इंडिसिप्लिन तब पैदा होता है जब कि किसी के पास काम कम हो और समय ज्यादा बच रहता हो और इस खाली समय में व दूसरी चीजों में फंस जाते हैं और स्ट्राइक

वगैरह चलती हैं । इस वास्ते मैं समझती हूं कि उनको पूरा काम दिया जाना चाहिये । ह्यूमैनिटीज की स्टडी पर खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । इसके वास्ते यह भी जरूरी है कि सारे का सारा जो करिकुलम है उसको हम फिर से देखें और जो संशोधन करना हो करें । मैट्रिक के बजाय हायर सेकेंडरी और चार साल के बजाय तीन साल का डिग्री कोर्स कर देने मात्र से कोई खास फर्क नहीं हुआ है । जरूरी बात यह है कि सारे का सारा जो डिग्री कोर्स है आर्ट्स का, उसके बारे में हमारे मंत्री महोदय और युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन सोचें और उसकी तरफ खास ध्यान दें । हायर एजुकेशन को हमें देश के हालात को ध्यान में रखते हुये सोचना चाहिये । इसको एबसोल्यूट फार्म में अगर हम देखेंगे तो हमें कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । दुनिया में कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां युनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन युनिवर्सल बन सकी हो । जब हम यहां हायर एजुकेशन पर जोर देते हैं तो प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को हम कट कर देते हैं । जब भी कोई प्लान बनता है तो हम देखते हैं कि अगर हम किसी ऊपर की चीज पर जोर देते हैं तो नीचे की जो बात है, उस पर से एम्फेसिस शिफ्ट हो जाता है । जब हम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें चाहिये कि हम रेलेटिव टर्म में इसको देखें ।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the members of the University Grants Commission for presenting this report and for the excellent work they have rendered for education. In this connection, I want to point out certain defects. In the second Five Year Plan, we provided for the establishment of four oriental universities. As a matter of fact, two have been established at Kurukshetra and Banaras and another is going to be started at Rameshwaram. The Venkateswara University was created out of private funds. To my surprise, I find the name of the Venkateswara University in the UGC report, but not the names of the other oriental universities. I do not know whether these universities come under the jurisdiction of the UGC. If they do not come, provision must be made to include those universities.

We are establishing some oriental universities in the third Five Year Plan also. In this connection, I have to point out that no shape has been given to any oriental university. Till now there is no shape of any oriental university. Nobody knows what an oriental university means and that is why we are in a dilemma as to how to establish an oriental university and how to run it. I experienced the difficulty in my own State. We want to start an oriental university at Puri. We have chalked out schemes, but the Government did not agree. They wanted the scheme that has been adopted by the Centre, but to my surprise there is no such scheme under the Central Government. I do not know how these oriental universities are running at present. Therefore, to materialise the scheme of the oriental universities, the shape of the universities must be first defined and, secondly, provision must be made to investigate into the matter and to shape the oriental universities. I want to draw the attention of the University Grants Commission to this matter.

Secondly, there is the question about the medium of instruction. It has been accepted that the regional language is to be the medium of instruction for university education. But from the report I find that although provision has been made for construction of numerous buildings and other things, no steps have been taken to achieve the object in view. It is not an easy thing to introduce regional language as the medium of instruction for university education. Many hon. Members have spoken on this point. But the main thing is that the books have to be translated into the regional languages. To translate books on technical subjects into the regional language, it is a very expensive thing and, more-

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

over, it requires efficient hands. So, unless we take proper steps in advance we will not be able to achieve our object even in a period of 50 years. I would, therefore, request the University Grants Commission to take necessary steps in this direction so that we may be able to have our regional languages as the medium of instruction for university education at an early date.

Thirdly, I want to say a few words about the standardisation of education. The University Grants Commission has made some proposals. To minimise the intermediate and degree courses they have recommended the three-year degree course. Their aim was that proper attention should be given to the three-year degree course and a one-year course should be assigned to the Secondary Education Board. But now, to my surprise, I find that all the universities are going to establish a pre-university course. That means they are running on the same lines as before and they are having the same four-year degree course. In that way the object of introducing the three-year degree course is defeated. Therefore, in my opinion, all the universities should be barred from conducting the pre-university course and the same should be assigned to the Secondary Education Board so that the aim with which we introduced the three-year degree course is achieved, and it is made beneficial to the public and proper attention is given to education at the university level.

Then, the University Grants Commission is granting aid to the universities. They are asking the universities to share a certain quota before granting any aid. That quota is fixed and it is the same for all the universities whether they are advanced universities or newly started universities. The advanced universities are in a better position, so far as finance is concerned, to meet their share. On the other hand, the newly started universities or minor universities are not in a position to fulfil their quota. As a matter of fact, we want that the newly started universities should be developed. But they are not in a position to take the advantage of the aid offered by the University Grants Commission. So far as the minor universities or the newly started universities whose financial position is not sound are concerned, I suggest that they should not be asked to share the same quota as is being fixed for the advanced universities. Their case may be considered favourably and some concession granted to them.

In the end, Sir, I want to say something about the admission of private candidates to the university examinations. There is no standardisation of terms or rules for allowing private candidates to the university examinations. Certain universities allow students as private candidates for all their examinations without putting any conditions, while other universities are not doing so and they follow some strict rules in this regard. They do not allow private candidates to appear in their examinations. Therefore, while some students are benefitted others are not able to derive the sam benefit. I will cite my own experience. I could not get permission to appear in the M.A. examination in our own university, in the university of Andhra, Madras or Calcutta. I had to run to Nagpur to appear in the M.A. examination as a private candidate. When we are going to standardise everything, I think these rules also should be standardised and all universities should give the same facilities for private candidates to appear in their examinations.

With these few words, Sir, I again thank the members of the University Grants Commission for having brought out such a valuable report.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान

आयोग की रिपोर्ट में उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है । जब से यह आयोग कायम हुआ है, मेरा ख्याल है, उसने उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिये या उच्च शिक्षा के विकास और विस्तार के लिये बहुत से ऐसे काम किये हैं जिनकी प्रशंसा किये बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहला विषय, जिसपर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं, यह है कि उच्च शिक्षा की जो वर्तमान अवस्था है, उसकी जो पद्धति है, वह इतनी खर्चीली हो गई है कि तेज से तेज विद्यार्थी जो स्कूलों से निकलते हैं, वे सब के सब अपनी शिक्षा को जारी नहीं रख सकते ।

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं कि कुछ हद तक स्कूलों, कालेजों या विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियंत्रण रहना चाहिये । लेकिन नियंत्रण इसलिये रहना चाहिये कि योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति, जिनकी रुचि शिक्षा में है, वे विश्वविद्यालयों में भर्ती हो जायें और अयोग्य विद्यार्थी उनमें भर्ती न हो सकें । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि हमारे देश की जो शिक्षा पद्धति है, विशेषकर उच्च शिक्षा पद्धति, वह इतनी खर्चीली हो गई है कि तेज से तेज विद्यार्थी जो हमारे देश में हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, वे अपने अध्ययन को जारी नहीं रख सकते हैं । इस सम्बंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने एक सुझाव दिया और कहा है कि जो तेज विद्यार्थी हैं, तीव्र बुद्धि वाले हैं, उनकी शिक्षा जारी रह सके, इसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन अभी तक हमारे देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रबन्ध किये हैं वे दाल में नमक के बराबर है । सुनते हैं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ स्कालरशिप्स, कुछ रकम तेज विद्यार्थियों को देने के लिये निर्धारित की गई है, लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, अभी भी हमारे देश के अन्दर हजारों नहीं लाखों तेज विद्यार्थी ऐसे है जिनकी आर्थिक अवस्था इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वे जो वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा या कालेज की शिक्षा है उसे जारी रख सकें । इसलिये वे मजबूर हो कर अपने अध्ययन को बन्द कर देते हैं और संसार, भारतवर्ष, या अपनी बुद्धि के विकास के लिये काम न करके सांसारिक कामों में लग जाया करते हैं । इसलिए जहां पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस बात की सिफारिश की है वहां उन्होंने कहा है :

"At no time in human history was there greater need to give facilities to the talented students. Scholarships and Bursaries for gifted students and financial support for young men of superior ability have to be provided to enable as many of them as possible to continue their studies."

इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला किया है विशेषकर ब्रिटेन से । ब्रिटेन के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां विश्वविद्यालयों में जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ने जाते हैं उनमें से सैकड़ा में ७५ विद्यार्थियों को राजकीय सहायता मिलती है या यूनीवरसिटी की सहायता मिलती है । और ऐसा कोई भी तीव्र बुद्धि का विद्यार्थी नहीं होता जो आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण अपना अध्ययन जारी न रख सके । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

प्रयत्न किया जाए और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं ही ऐसा न करे बल्कि राज्य सरकारों को भी कहे कि ऐसा कोई भी तीव्र बुद्धि विद्यार्थी न रहे जो कि आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने से वंचित रह जाए और अपना विकास न कर सके। इसके लिए हमने अपने संविधान में भी व्यवस्था की है। आज हमारे देश की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है और हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों और कालिजों की जैसी व्यवस्था है उसका खर्चा देश के सैकड़े में से ७५ परिवार सहन नहीं कर सकते। ऐसी अवस्था में इस बात का विशेष प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि जो तीव्र बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थी हैं वे चाहे ह्यूमैनिटीज से सम्बन्धित हों या विज्ञान से, उनको बढ़ावा देने का पूरा इन्तिजाम हो।

दूसरा विषय जिसकी तरफ मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा वह शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में है। जहां तक शिक्षा के माध्यम का सम्बन्ध है, सिद्धान्त रूप में तो करीब करीब सभी यह मानते हैं कि शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए, चाहे वह प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा हो या माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा हो। लेकिन इस प्रतिवेदन से प्रकट होता है और इससे पहले विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो दूसरे प्रतिवेदन दिए हैं उनमें भी यह जिक्र किया गया है कि मातृभाषा द्वारा शिक्षा देना अच्छा है लेकिन यह काम कठिन है और इस दिशा में धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि पाठयक्रम के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें अभी काफी नहीं हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि अभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें काफी नहीं हैं, इसलिये मातृभाषा के द्वारा यदि शिक्षा दी जायेगी तो शिक्षा का स्तर गिर जायेगा। मैं इस बात की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में आज लगभग २०० वर्षों से अंग्रेजी के द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाती रही है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े विद्वान विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, टैकनालाजी के क्षेत्र में और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में हुये हैं। लेकिन चूंकि उनकी शिक्षा मातृभाषा के माध्यम से नहीं हुई इसलिये ये लोग क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में मौलिक ग्रंथ नहीं लिख सके और इस कारण आज हमारी देशी भाषाओं में मौलिक ग्रंथों का अभाव है। हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक हो गये लेकिन उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में पुस्तकें लिखीं। उनकी शिक्षा चूंकि अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से हुई थी इसलिये वे देशी भाषाओं में पुस्तकें नहीं लिख पाये। इससे पता चलता है कि मातृभाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा न होने के कारण मौलिकता का विकास नहीं हो सकता। और जब तक मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा नहीं होगी तब तक मौलिकता का विकास नहीं होगा। हमारे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री चिंतामणि देशमुख बड़े विद्वान हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने अपनी मातृभाषा में या देश की किसी भाषा में कोई पुस्तक नहीं लिखी जिससे पता चले कि वह बड़े विद्वान हैं। वह अंग्रेजी में लिख सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी में सोच सकते हैं, अंग्रेजी में व्याख्यान दे सकते हैं। लेकिन वह अपनी मातृभाषा में कुछ नहीं लिख सके। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शुरू होनी चाहिये। इसमें हमको प्रारम्भ में कठिनाई अवश्य होगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक मातृभाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा नहीं देंगे तब तक मौलिकता का विकास नहीं होगा। और जब तक मौलिकता का विकास नहीं होगा हमारे देश में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, साहित्य के क्षेत्र में या टैकनालाजी के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने में कठिनाई होगी। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपने यहां शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा को बना लिया है उनको आयोग को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये और प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि आयोग ने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया है जो शिक्षा के संबंध में रिपोर्ट दिया करेगा। मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट दी या नहीं। लेकिन यह वर्किंग ग्रुप रिपोर्ट दे या न दे या कुछ भी रिपोर्ट दे, हमको इस बात को मानकर चलना चाहिये कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी देश के कालिजों और यूनीवर्सिटियों में शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृ-भाषा को बनावेंगे। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने केवल दो विषयों का जिक्र किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन पर उचित ध्यान देंगे। एक बात तो मैंने यह कही है कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये कि कोई भी तीव्र बुद्धि का विद्यार्थी आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित न रह जाये। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रयत्न करे और राज्य सरकारों को भी ऐसा करने के लिये कहे। दूसरा विषय जिसकी तरफ मैंने ध्यान खींचा है वह यह है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम चाहे वह नीचे के स्तर की शिक्षा के लिये हो या विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा के लिये, क्षेत्रीय भाषा करने का प्रयत्न जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट को मैंने बड़े गौर से पढ़ा। यह खुशी है कि जो कुछ भी इस आयोग ने काम किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन बहुत सी चीजें जो इसमें लिखी गयी हैं मैं समझता हूं कि उनको अमली जामा पहनाने की कोशिश तो जरूर की गयी है लेकिन तेजी से नहीं की गयी है।

बहुत सी चीजें आज सदन के सामने कही गई। कहा गया कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अभी एक यूनिवरसिटी कमीशन का निर्माण किया है। उसके सामने भी ये मसले हैं कि आखिर वह विद्यार्थी जिसे एडमिशन न मिले वह क्या करे, कालिजों में जो कंजेशन और ओवर-क्राउडिंग है उसके बारे में क्या किया जाए और साथ ही साथ यह जो अनुशासनहीनता विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ रही है उसका समाधान क्या हो।

सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे वह कानपुर हो या लखनऊ हो या कलकत्ता हो या बम्बई हो, आप देखेंगे कि कुछ विद्यार्थियों को इस वजह से भूख हड़ताल या हड़ताल की धमकी देनी पड़ती है कि आई० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद उनको बी० एस० सी० में एडमिशन नहीं मिलता। अगर कोई लड़का अपनी बदकिस्मती से और अपने माता पिता की बदकिस्मती से फेल हो जाता है तो जिस कालिज में उसने चार वर्ष पढ़ा है उसीमें उसको एडमिशन नहीं मिलता। यूनिवरसिटी कमीशन ने, जिसमें हाईकोर्ट के जज भी हैं, जब कानपुर शहर में इस बात की जांच करने की कोशिश की तो हैड्स आफ इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ने उनसे कहा कि नहीं ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं खुद जानता हूं कि इसी वजह से बहुत से बच्चे मारे मारे फिरते हैं और वह एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० से सिफारिस मांगते हैं कि उनको एडमिशन मिल जाए। तो मैं एक मुख्य सवाल सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आज स्थिति यह है कि एक विद्यार्थी जिसने बी० एस० सी० पास किया है। लेकिन जिसको बदकिस्मती से थर्डक्लास मिला है, अगर वह आगे बढ़ कर उन्नति करना चाहता है तो उसको इसका मौका नहीं मिलता। जब उसे एडमिशन नहीं मिलता तो उसके सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता। अगर

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

सरकार ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को कालिजों में और यूनीवरसिटियों में एडमिशन नहीं दे सकती तो उनके लिए कोई वोकेशनल या टैकनीकल स्कूल खोले और उनसे कहे कि तुम इनमें जा कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करो ताकि वह अपना भविष्य बना सकें। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो उसके सामने आत्महत्या, या भूख हड़ताल या आन्दोलन करने के सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता जिससे कि उसे एडमिशन मिल सके। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज यह जो परिस्थिति विद्यार्थियों में उत्पन्न होती है वह सिर्फ इस वजह से उत्पन्न हो रही है कि उसका भविष्य कुछ अंधकारमय नजर आता है। उसका भविष्य अगर उज्जवल होता तो कोई भी विद्यार्थी किसी आंदोलन में शायद हिस्सा नहीं लेता।

यह भी कहा गया कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीति में हिस्सा लेना चाहिये या नहीं लेना चाहिए। मैं एक चीज इस सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि विद्यार्थी राजनीति में हिस्सा लें या न लें ऐक्टिव पालिटिक्स में हिस्सा लें या न लें लेकिन एक बात बिलकुल सही है कि अगर विद्यार्थी राजनीति से बिलकुल अलग हो जायं तो यह चीज देश के लिए आगे चल कर हितकर नहीं होगी क्योंकि यह विद्यार्थी ही तो देश के भावी निर्माता होने वाले हैं और अगर उनको राजनीति से बिलकुल अलग रखा गया तो इस देश का भविष्य क्या होने वाला है इसे आप भली भांति समझ सकते हैं। हमारे देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के हेतु या दूसरी चीजों को लेकर जिस समय हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री भारतवासियों को आवाहन करेंगे तो तो उस समय सारे देश का विद्यार्थी वर्ग ही नहीं बल्कि समस्त देश की जनता को एक आवाज के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर देश की हिफाजत के वास्ते राष्ट्रीय झंडे के नीचे इकट्ठा होना पड़ेगा और क्या उस समय विद्यार्थी यह कह कर अलग हो जायेंगे कि हम चूंकि राजनीति के अंदर नहीं रहे इसलिये हम इसमें साथ नहीं रहेंगे ?

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बारबार यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन रेजिडेंशिएल युनिवरसिटीज मिलेंगी लेकिन अब कहा यह जा रहा है कि चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में ७ युनिवरसिटीज है इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश को अब और युनिवरसिटीज नहीं मिलेंगी। एक नया स्लोगन और एक नई चीज निकाली गई है आटोनमस कालिजेज की। सभापति महोदय, मैं बखूबी जानता हूं कि यह आटोनमस कालिजेज कैसे हैं ? मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ लोग कालिजेज अपने हाथ में ले कर अपना एक राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं। यह आटोनमस कालिजेज अगर इस तरीके से दे दिये गये तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि यह डिप्लोमाज और डिग्रीज घर से बेंटा करेंगी। उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी को देखते हुए और उसकी बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के मार्फत युनिवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सोचें कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर, बरेली या मेरठ में विश्वविद्यालय की जरूरत है कि नहीं।

दूसरी चीज हमारे सामने टीचर्स की है। अब टीचर्स बिल्डर्स आफ दी नेशन कहलाते हैं। सेंट्रल युनिवरसिटीज में जो तनख्वाहें उनको दी गई वह दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं मिलीं। अब अगर टीचर्स बिल्डर्स आफ दी नेशन हैं तो जाहिर है कि स्टारविंग टीचर्स बिल्डर्स आफ दी नेशन नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि टीचर्स की हालत को सुधारा जाये। उनका लौट बैटर किया जाये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि

शिक्षा में उन्नति हो और उसका स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो तो आपको टीचर्स को सैटिसफाईड रखना होगा ताकि उनको अपना कर्तव्य भली प्रकार निभाने की प्रेरणा मिले और उसके लिए आपको उनका स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ाना चाहिए। आज कालिजेज में बहुत कंजैशन और ओवर-क्राउडिंग है और हमारे यहां के कालिजेज बिल्कुल फैक्टरी बन चुके हैं और उनमें तीन तीन और चार चार शिफ्टें लगती हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थियों और टीचर्स में कोई कंटेक्ट नहीं है। विद्यार्थी तो जरूर टीचर्स को जानते हैं लेकिन बद-किस्मती यह है कि टीचर्स बहुत कम विद्यार्थियों को जानते हैं और उनके बीच कोई कंटेक्ट अथवा सम्बन्ध ही नहीं रह गया है।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूं और मेरी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस चीज को कम से कम इस कमिशन के सामने रखा है और वह वर्किंग पीपुल के सम्बन्ध में है जो कि हमारे एम्पलाईज दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं और फैक्टरियों में काम करते हैं वह अगर आगे पढ़ना चाहें तो उन्हें पढ़ने के वास्ते आवश्यक सुविधाएं सुलभ की जाएं। इस तरह की सुविधा हमारे कानपुर और बम्बई में थी कि वे दिन भर आठ घंटे मेहनत करने के बाद शाम को या सुबह तड़के एफ० ए०, बी० ए०, एम० ए० और ला० वगैरह की पढ़ाई पढ़ कर इम्तिहान पास कर लेते थे लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वर्किंग पीपुल के वास्ते वह सुविधा करीब करीब हटती जा रही है। मिनिस्टर महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और वर्किंग पीपुल को आगे पढ़ने की आवश्यक सुविधा सुलभ करनी चाहिए।

हमें अपने विद्यार्थियों को हायर टेकनिकल और वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा दिलाने के वास्ते भी उचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। अभी हमारे आचार्य रंगा ने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों को हमें यौगिक शिक्षा देना चाहिए और उन्होंने बतलाया कि यौगिक अभ्यास कर के विद्यार्थी ६ इंच जमीन से ऊपर उठ सकते हैं। अब मेरा तो ख्याल है कि आप यौगिक शिक्षा विद्यार्थियों को दें मुझे उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा लेकिन वास्तव में बात यह है कि हम अपने देश को यौगिक अभ्यास के द्वारा केवल जमीन से ६ इंच ही ऊपर नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं बल्कि हम अपने देश को अन्य प्रगतिशील देशों के साथ चलते देखना चाहते हैं जो कि वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में महान् क्रांति ला रहे हैं। हमने देखा कि अन्य राष्ट्र वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रगति कर चुके हैं कि वे अन्तरिक्ष में मानव को भेज रहे हैं और ग्रह और नक्षत्रों की यात्रा कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री सी० डी० देशमुख साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी। डा० कुठारी साहब को भी मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि वह देखें कि आज हमारे देश की क्या जरूरतें हैं। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की क्या जरूरतें हैं और उनको पूरा करें। वह एक बड़े साइंटिस्ट हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह साइंस और डिफेंस सम्बन्धी दोनों कामों को सुचारु रूप से चलायेंगे और डिफेंस इंडस्ट्री ठीक से काम करेगी।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, in the first place I should like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. It may not be possible for me to cover all the points since during these few hours the House has surveyed practically the whole field of university education from air-conditioned buildings to yogic research and space flight. I should, however, like to concentrate on a few vital problems on which hon. Members have expressed strong opinions.

Firstly, the comments of the University Grants Commission on the question of selective admission has come in for a great deal of criticism. In order to understand the whole situation under which the University Grants Commission has made this comment we shall have to look at the

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problem in a detached way. It is quite true that at the present moment there is a great deal of pressure on the universities. As we expand our elementary and secondary education it is obvious that larger and larger number of students will be seeking admission to the universities. Anybody who tries to understand the development of education in our country during the last ten years in a detached way would certainly not say that our educational system at the university stage has not expanded considerably. I will not inflict numbers on the House, but I shall only mention that we are producing a larger number of graduates in science, technology and humanities than we ever did before. New universities have come into existence. Large number of colleges have been opened in the First and Second Plan periods and in the Third Plan period we are proposing to open 10 to 15 new universities. When we remember that during the last 100 years only 46 universities have come into existence and during the next Plan period we are proposing to open 10 to 15 universities, certainly nobody can say that the Government are opposed to expansion of education.

Moreover, as you are already aware, Government are proposing to institute correspondence courses. We also started the scheme of evening colleges. All these measures should indicate the mind of the Government, namely, that Government do not want to stop in any way the expansion of education or the giving of facilities to our young people for higher education.

The problem of selective admission arises because at the present moment our funds are limited. If we had adequate funds, say, Rs. 1,000 crores or even more at our disposal, we would open many more universities. At the present moment we are engaged in the gigantic task of introducing free compulsory education and to that extent will have to expand secondary and university education also. But is there any country in the world which would open the doors of its universities to all the pupils, whatever their qualifications may be, whether they deserve admission or not? Take communist countries, Soviet Russia, or the western democracies. There is selection at the university stage. Let us not compare university education with elementary education. Certainly, we should give free, compulsory education, at the elementary stage. We should also expand our secondary education as fast as possible. But in no country in the world today are the doors of its universities kept open for all students.

University education deals with a special quality of students. Universities deal with students who after they finish their education will be leaders in the community: they would be engineers, doctors, teachers and professors in various walks of life and, through their contribution, enrich the society as a whole. If we allow everybody to go to the university, what is going to be the result? The University Grants Commission has, very rightly, said that if too many people enter a ship which has a very limited accommodation, what its fate is going to be is known to everybody. In our present situation, when we have limited funds at our disposal, I am afraid—and I am saying this even at the risk of being unpopular—it is not possible to allow admissions into universities to each and every student; some kind of screening will have to be done. I have no doubt in my mind about that. I am saying this because it is in the larger interests of the country. You may certainly win more votes by saying "Allow admission to each and every student, whether there is facility or not". It might please our friend Shri Balraj Madhok, but I am afraid he is not only doing an injustice to those boys who deserve better education but we are also deceiving the

boys whom we are admitting in the universities.

The real problem is that our economy is not fully developed at the present moment to absorb boys and girls at the higher secondary stage. Let us fully understand the problem in order to find proper solutions for it. The real crux of the problem is that we do not have adequate opportunities, for those students who pass through the higher secondary stage. If we have alternative opportunities for them, I am certain that fifty per cent of the students will not go to the universities. It is not that they are interested in higher education or they think that they will benefit by higher education, but it is because they do not have adequate opportunities that they come to the colleges.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Who is to provide those opportunities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is for that reason that our colleges are crowded at the present moment.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): What about the backward classes? Does it mean that they should be deprived of this opportunity?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My time is limited and I have to answer the points made in the whole debate. The real solution of the problem is to find alternative opportunities for boys and girls who go out of the high school. This is a question related to the larger economic development of the country. We are doing our best in the Third Five Year Plan. Still there will be many people who are not getting employment among the educated people also; the number is increasing. This is the problem which has to be tackled, and the Education Ministry alone cannot take responsibility for it.

The Education Ministry and the University Grants Commission are concerned with the standards of education. We should not allow a lowering of our standards in any way. And we cannot maintain high standards if we allow indiscriminate entrance to the universities. About this I am very clear. I have great sympathy for those boys and girls who are not able to get admission to the universities. I am aware of the hardships which they have to face. But let us not do anything which is not in the interests of the country or of those boys and girls themselves. We will be just deceiving them and ourselves if we think that they are going to do miracles after finishing their university education. (*Interruption*). This is a larger question which will have to be answered in its proper perspective. We are struggling to find a solution. Our problem is to find employment for a large number of our young men who remain unemployed. That is the real problem.

I am afraid I do not agree either with Shri H. N. Mukerjee who said that the University Grants Commission doing this in the name of the purity of university education is just an excuse, or with Shri D. C. Sharma who referred to this as the pernicious doctrine of selection and the bogey of selection and admission. In their opinion the gates of the universities should be left open, so that there may be floods inside, and complete chaos, and there will be no education. The Government are doing everything that is possible to expand higher education.

Then, the remarks of the University Grants Commission with regard to the opening of new universities also came in for criticism. Our friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who, I find, is not here at the moment went to the extent of saying that it is the height of irresponsibility that the University Grants Commission should make this remark. He said that there was no planning in the University Grants Commission. I wish he had at least cared to find out whether there is planning in the Commission or not. Not only is there proper planning in the University Grants Commission but every University has a planning unit. Long

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before the plan begins, each university and State Government submit their plans to the University Grants Commission. The plans are fully scrutinised with regard to the work that is done in the universities. The University Grants Commission does not function in a haphazard way, as Shri Harish Chandra Mathur seems to think. In fact, if we were to follow his suggestion, it would lead to chaos and confusion. He says that it is the height of irresponsibility that the State Governments and the universities should be asked to consult the University Grants Commission. the University Grants Commission. has certain statutory obligations. And in order that it might be enabled to discharge those statutory obligations effectively, the only way is that the Commission should be consulted by the State Governments when they are opening new universities. If you allow the State Governments to open them freely as they like, the University Grants Commission will just be helpless with the limited funds at its disposal. I know of several examples where State Governments opened universities and then came to the University Grants Commission for assistance. The University Grants Commission said, "We have not been consulted, and we are not in a position to assist these universities". In order to have proper planning, in order to have co-ordinated development of higher education research in this country it is very necessary that the University Grants Commission should be consulted. Let us remember that higher education resarch is very expensive. If we really wish to have higher standards of research, it is absolutely essential that the University Grants Commission should be consulted by the State Governments. On the part of the State Governments, I must say, the Commission has, except in one or two cases, received full co-operation. They have now been consulting the University Grants Commission. The U.G.C. examines their needs and requirements and advises them whether they should open new Universities or not. But, I think it would be very wrong to suggest that the U.G.C. should have nothing to do in this matter and they should, just like a bank, give cheques to the Universities. The U.G.C. have certain responsibilities for maintaining and determining standards. They cannot discharge this responsibility unless they are consulted in this matter.

Another question has been discussed in this House is with regard to falling of standard. Here in the House and outside also, this question has been repeatedly raised. I am very glad that our friend Shri D. C. Sharma raised a voice of protest agaist this chorus. I would like to know whether anybody has made an objective study of this problem of falling standards. From when did they start to fall? What is the time limit? What are the factors which have led to the falling of standards? If you collected all the evidence, I dare say, all the efforts that the Government and the U.G.C. have made during the last 10 years should have hepled in raising the standards rather than in lowering them. What are the factors that lead to the raising of standards? Better equipment, better libraries, better facilities. I would request hon. Members to see some of the Universities that are functioning today, in the neighbourhood. They may go and look at the University of Chandigarh. Beautiful campus, fine buildings, beautiful libraries and a large number of boys and girls going and studying there in the Universities.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Buildings are no criteria for judging rising standards.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Not only in Chandigarh. Everywhere you go, the U.G.C. has made great efforts in the last 10 years to improve standards. I dare say that the time has come when the statement that standards are lowering in this country should be challenged. I am very glad that

Shri D. C. Sharma challenged this statement. I should like to support it very strongly. Anyone who says that our standards are falling should also be prepared to substantiate it. I want to know whether any objective study has been made in this direction. I have requested the Chairman of the U.G.C. to make an objective assessment of the whole situation. I hope, in the near future, I shall be able to place before the House an objective study to indicate that our standards have gone up and not gone down. After Independence, who are the people who are running our administration? Who are the people who are defending our borders? Who are the people who are running these big steel plants and river valley projects? Are not these boys from our Universities? Does it do good to anybody to run down our educational system day in and day out? We have produced some of the finest boys that any country could be proud of. They are doing a splendid work in the building up of the country. They have shown great leadership in the army, business and administration. The boys going out of the Universities have done a remarkable job. The time has come when we should challenge the statement that the Universities have not done their work very well. Nothing has demoralised the Universities more than this criticism which seems to be altogether baseless.

Another point which I would like to touch briefly—I have already explained my view in this matter in the other House—is with regard to teachers and their role in legislatures. The U.G.C. has not expressed an opinion. They have posed a question. The question has arisen because it has been found that on account of teachers' participation in political activities, work in the Universities suffers. Therefore, they have posed this question whether teachers should not be debarred from taking part in elections. In this matter, my own view is that teachers who are an enlightened section of the comunity should have full freedom to participate in the political life of the country and should also be free to seek election. It would be a great pity if we debar this most enlightened section of the community from taking part in politics.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): 'Own view' means Government's view?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When I say 'my view', it means Government's view. In these matters, we have, however, to look at the problem in its practical aspect. What happens when a teacher seeks election to a legislature? I think that in this matter we should follow the practice which is being followed in many of the other countries, namely that as soon as a teacher is elected to a legislature, he resigns from his post, in order that he might serve the legislature in a better way. If a teacher holds two posts, that is, he works as a Member of Parliament and also works as a teacher; he cannot do justice to both of them, and, therefore, as soon as he is elected to the legislature, he must resign and enter into politics whole heartedly.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Will you permit me to put a question to the hon. Minister? What does Government do when they nominate a teacher to the Upper House? Do they make it a condition that he must resign his post as a teacher before he can get into the Upper House?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter, I am only placing my views. Probably the State Governments do not ask the teachers to resign; and they continue their teaching posts also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am putting the question to the Central Government. I do not bring in any State Government.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As for the Central Government, since the question has been raised, we shall have

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to take into account the general opinion of the House in this matter and also the fact that the universities do not suffer in any way. We must remember that the teachers have a responsibility towards the students.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the main thing.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the main thing. Their first loyalty is towards their educational institutions and towards the students. They should not do anything which would be detrimental to the interests of their students, and if it is found that teachers, by participating in political life and in political activities and by joining legislatures, allow their work to suffer in the universities, then, in my opinion, the choice is very clear. The teachers themselves should be conscientious enough to resign the post in the universities, if they want to serve the legislatures honestly and sincerely. Instead of Government making any rules in this matter, I think we should develop a healthy convention in this country. Let there be force of public opinion in this matter, and teachers who are supposed to be the leader of the community and who are supposed to set better standards in public life should themselves resign from the universities as soon as they find that they have their seats in the legislatures and in Parliament.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about doctors?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am in general agreement with many of the Members who said that it would be a retrograde step to debar teachers from entering politics.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): My hon. friend is asking 'What about doctors?'.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Doctors are free to seek election.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about scientists also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think the question was raised with regard to teachers. I am not here to say anything about all the professional groups. I am only concerned here with the teachers.

17.00 hours.

With regard to the development of Indian languages, several Members remarked that Government and the University Grants Commission were completely indifferent towards the development of languages, and that they had done nothing to switch over to the regional languages. I am afraid in this matter also many of the Members are not fully informed. The Government of India have written to the universities and State Governments that they are prepared to give cent per cent assistance for the translation of scientific books in Hindi or the regional languages, and also for writing original books. As far as Government are concerned, they could not do anything more than this. In the ultimate analysis, books will have to be written by scholars in universities. They are the people who must produce books. Government cannot by issuing an order get the books prepared. All that we have done is to write to universities and State Governments saying that we are prepared to finance their projects if they have any, for the translation of books in Hindi and the regional languages. I am glad to say that several universities have already undertaken this work. They have set up their organisations for this purpose. I hope in course of time we shall have adequate numbers of books in science and technology in our own languages.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is there any plan for it, that is to say, that within five or ten years, this work must be over?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a process which will continue. I do not think we can ever say that within five years we shall be able to produce literature which has been produced for hundreds of years. This is a process which must continue.

There are one or two minor points which I would like to touch upon. My time is over and I do not want to take more time. A suggestion was made by an hon. Member—I forget his name—that there should be election of Members of Parliament to the University Grants Commission, that is to say, instead of nominating the members, we should have election. In the first place, there is no provision in the Act for election. In the second place, in my opinion, it would be wrong to have election on the University Grants Commission. The whole purpose for creating a University Grants Commission is to create a non-political body consisting of people who are interested in university education, who are well-versed in university affairs, to assist in the development of universities all over the country. My fear is that if we have elections, then political element is bound to enter the Commission. Then why could not Government directly give grants to universities? After all, if the funds are at the disposal of Government, Government could themselves administer them. The very fact that Government have created this machinehy indicates their desire to set up a body which would be autonomous and would help in the development of universities in a free atmosphere. As soon as you bring in the element of election in the composition of the Commission, I am afraid political element is bound to enter and then there will be all kinds of pressures on the Commission for giving grants.

At present, we have two distinguished Members of Parliament on the Commission. They are both independent Members, not belonging to any political party. They are people who have dedicated their whole life in the service of education. It is Government's desire to keep the University Grants Commission out of political influences.

A question was also raised with regard to salaries of teachers. My hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, praised the University Grants Commission for raising the salaries of teachers of Central universities. He was critical of the fact that the Commission had not raised the salaries of the teachers in other universities also. We have written to the other universities also saying that the University Grants Commission would be prepared to give their share provided the universities or the State Governments can find their matching funds. It is, of course, clear that the University Grants Commission has a direct responsibility for the maintenance of the Central universities. It does not have direct responsibility for the State universities, but it is assisting the State universities for their development and for raising their standards. If the State Governments come forward with their matching share, I hope there will be no difficulty in having the same scales for the professors also in other universities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I have a clarification? Is the grant fifty-fifty, or.....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Eighty-twenty, as far as the teachers' salaries are concerned. The University Grants Commission gives 80, and the State Governments or the universities have to provide for 20.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In some big colleges you have paid 66 2/3 to 33 1/3 per cent in Calcutta. Would that apply here?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is a different basis for colleges. There is a lot of variation between universities and colleges.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it you have given only Rs. 480 to Rajasthan? Was their matching grant only Rs. 200?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I cannot go into the details. The hon. Member may kindly write to me, and I would be able to give him an explanation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is the figure given in the report.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is true, but this might be the only grant the Rajasthan University has claimed. As far as I am aware, the grades of the Rajasthan University were already high, and therefore they could not claim any additional grant from the Commission, because this was a grant which was being given for enhancing the salaries. That might be the possible explanation, but I am saying this from memory.

I have covered most of the important points referred to in the course of the debate. I am afraid I have taken more time. If I have not touched the other points, it is not because they are less important in any way. We will certainly keep the suggestions which the hon. Members have made in view, and do our best. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1959—March, 1960, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Sixty-fourth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 8th August, 1961/Sravana 17, 1883 (Saka).

[*Monday, August 7, 1961/Sravana 16, 1883 (Saka)*]

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The Speaker made references to the passing away of Sardar Baldev Singh, Shri Bholi Sardar and Shri Bimal Comar Ghose who were sitting members of Lok Sabhas, Shri Bijoy Chandra Das who was a member of First Lok Sabha and Shri Purushotamdas Thakurdas who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT— 165—77

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motion given notice of by the members shown against each :—

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(1) Large scale infiltration of Pakistan nationals into Assam. — Shri Vajpayee.

(2) Collapse of the Dam at Panshet near Poona. — Sarvashri Assar, U. L. Patil, Vajpayee and Balraj Madhok.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OR URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 177—80

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the situation arising out of the recent floods in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Poona.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a detailed statement.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 181—92

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1960-61.

(2) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 dated the 8th April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 924 dated the 29th April, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938.

(4) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Third Five Year Plan.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680 dated the 13th May, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 827 dated the 24th June, 1961 issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with film industry.

(5) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the above corporation.

(6) A copy of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 dated the 26th November, 1960, as corrected by Notification No.G.S.R. 1459 dated the 10th December, 1960, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(7) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 847 dated the 1st July, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

(8) A copy of the draft Notification making certain amendments to Notification No. S.R.O. 355 dated the 17th January, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(9) A copy of Notification No. 21/13/50-Delhi published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th March, 1961 making certain amendment to Delhi Municipal Corporation (Facilities for Mayor) Rules, 1958. under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 .

(10) A copy each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1961:—

(a) The Orissa Merged Territories' Petition Writers' Continuance of Licences (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 1 of 1961).

(b) The Orissa Sales Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 2 of 1961).

(c) The Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 3 of 1961).

(d) The Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1961 (President's Act No. 4 of 1961).

(e)The Orissa Taxation (On Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) Amendment Act, 1961 (President's Act No. No. 5 of 1961).

(11) A copy of the Proclamation made by the President on the 23rd June. 1961, revoking the Proclamation made by him on the 25th February, 1961, in relation to the State of Orissa under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution.

(12) A copy of the Territorial Councils (Payment of Taxes) Rules. 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 711 dated the 27th May, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils, Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(13) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Agreement dated the 31st May, 1961 between the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the High Pressure Boilers Plant.

(b) Agreement dated the 7th June, 1961 between the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Heavy Power Equipment Plant.

(c) Agreement dated the 7th June, 1961 between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and the Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Heavy Machine Tool Plant at a site in the vicinity of the Foundry Forge Plant.

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 1661 dated the 14th July, 1961 under proviso to sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(iii)(a) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comp-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

troller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(v) (a) Administrative Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1959-60.

(b) Administrative Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1960-61.

(14) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 953 dated the 29th April, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

(15) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Texts of the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 44th Session held at Geneva in June, 1960.

(b) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the above Convention and Recommendations.

(ii) Report Part I (1960-61) of the Technical Committee, Employees Provident Fund, on the following industries:—
(a) Cigarettes
(b) Electrical, mechanical or general engineering products
(c) Iron and Steel
(d) Paper

(16) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1028 dated the 3rd September, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

(17) A statement correcting the replies given on the 20th February, 1961 to supplementaries by Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka on Starred Question No. 145 regarding export of Iron Ore to Japan.

(18) A copy of the Declaration of Foreign Exchange Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 668 dated the 13th May, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(19) A copy of Notification No. 74(14)-Rev./60 published in the Tripura Gazette dated the 13th April, 1961 containing the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1961, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

(20) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 39/61-Adm. I published in the Gazette dated the 17th June, 1961 constituting the Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

(21) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

(a) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567 dated the 18th April, 1961.

(b) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 dated the 18th April, 1961.

(c) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Punjab) Amendment Order, 1961, published

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

in Notification No. G S. R. 569 dated the 18th April, 1961.

(22) A copy ofthe Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S. O. 859 dated the 15th April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(23) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates ((Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712 dated the 27th May, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(24) A copy each of the following Rules under subsection (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:—

(i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 dated the 8th April, 1961.

(iii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565 dated the 22nd April, 1961.

(25) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 783 dated the 10th June, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808 dated the 17th June, 1961.

(26) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 705 dated the 20th May, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain amendment to Schedule I of the said Act.

(27) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) G S R. No. 704 dated the 20th May, 1961, extending the said Act to hotles and restaurants.

(b) G.S.R. No. 706 dated the 20th May, 1961 extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with oil industry.

(28) Parliamentary Committees—Summary of work, pertaining to the period 1st June, 1960 to 31st May, 1961.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 192-93

Secretary reported that the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session had been assented to by the President and also laid on the Table copies thereof:

(1) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1961.

(4) The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1961.

COLUMNS

PRESIDENTS ASSENT TO BILLS—*Contd.*

(6) The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1961.

(7) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(8) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(9) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1961.

(10) The Advocates Bill, 1961.

(11) The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1961.

(12) The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED... 193

Report of Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890 was presented.

EVIDENCE ON BILL—LAID ON THE TABLE . . 193

Shri N. R. Ghosh laid on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

COLUMNS

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS 194

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha, that Sarvashri Nibaran Chandra Laskar and T. Sanganna had resigned their seats in Lok Sabha with effect from the 24th May, 1961 and the 21st June, 1961, respectively.

BILL INTRODUCED . . 194

The Extradition Bill, 1961 was introduced.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION . . . 197—316

Discussion on the motion *re.* Report of University Grants Commission moved by the Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) on the 4th May, 1961 was resumed. Dr. Shrimali replied to the debate. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 316

Sixty-fourth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESADY, AUGUST 8, 1961/SRAVANA 17, 1883 (SAKA)—

Discussion on motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.